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VOL. IV NO. 135 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala .	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
26th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
2nd July	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12569
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
9th June	Obra	Colombo and Calcutta.
"	Aratoon Apcar ..	East & South Africa.
11th "	Jhasa .	Karachi direct.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

About.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination
8th June	Berbera ..	4352	London.

One class of accommodation only Single fare to London Rs. 510.

Flooring Tiles Marble dercharn Mna Contractors.

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HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

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SHIPPING.

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HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		20th June
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FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
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London via Marseilles (to from Liverpool ..	..	963	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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For passage and full particulars apply to:—

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BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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AND CHAMAN.

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	29th May	5th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori ..	5348	12th June	24th June
Yetorotu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4163	4th July	16th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	10th June
Shinkoku Maru	5398	T. Kuchiki	4th June	13th June
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

73, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 103. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST—The public is hereby informed that on the 4th June, 1916, four currency notes each of one thousand rupees bearing the following numbers have been lost in the Multani Gulli, Barbhai Mohola, Anyone giving information so as to effect the recovery of these notes is requested to communicate with the undersigned, and he will be duly rewarded. Any person who cashes or accepts the undermentioned numbered notes will do so at his own risk:—

CB 89—54359.
CB 89—54358.
CB 89—43759.
CB 89—40925.

SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHOY MISRI,
Nagdevi Street, Sadarie, Bazar No. 208/10. 4278

GENTLEMAN, proceeding to America with a view to establish agencies wishes to see persons interested and desirous of doing business in American lines, especially Electrical goods. Apply to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Cronicle." 4288

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a child 7 years old.—Apply Mrs. F. E. HUNT, Saugor, C. P. 1010

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED—A Science GRADUATE on Rs. 60 p. m. as assistant teacher. Apply to P. N. MENON, B.A., English High School, Honavar, N. Canara. 4275

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED in Rajputana a TEACHER to prepare two boys for IV standard. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4268

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science and an Inter passed or B.A. failed, for the Edward English School, Amod. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay, language, etc., to the HEADMASTER. 4276

WANTED.—A GRADUATE having 5 years' teaching experience in High Schools, stating age and special subjects. At least 5 years' agreement necessary. Pay Rs. 80 with future prospects. Apply before 10th June with testimonials to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 4272

WANTED a retired Assistant Engineer or Supervisor having good experience of buildings, roads and irrigation projects, for the post of State Engineer. Pay for an energetic good hand upto Rs. 100 per mensem plus Rs. 25 for horse allowance.
Apply sharp to
RAO BAHADUR HARNAM DAS,
Chief Member of Council,
4218 Karauli.

A Bombay Firm invites applications from Graduates in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENGINEERING for employment in any of the various branches of the Firm's business or the concerns under their Management. The selected candidates must be prepared to undergo an apprenticeship course of three years (during which they will receive certain remuneration) in any Department of the Firm in any part of India or abroad. At the end of the apprenticeship period, such of the Candidates as may turn out satisfactory may be taken up on permanent staffs. Applications from men with exceptionally brilliant University careers, possessed of good physique, willing to submit to strict discipline and hard work in whatever position placed, and with satisfactory references regarding character, will alone be considered. Terms and conditions will be intimated to selected Candidates. Apply stating full qualifications and with copies of all testimonials to Advertisement Box No. 871 c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. 4178

WANTED

WANTED.—A SLASHER SIZING MACHINE, must be in good working order. Apply to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4291

WANTED.—A MATE with Master's certificate for up-country. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4282

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Science and strong in Mathematics and Sanscrit, for a Mofussil High School. Start Rupees Sixty. Apply to Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4283

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER for a chemist's shop in Poona. Apply stating particulars of service and salary expected to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4284

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICERS with certificates and 2nd Officers for big cargo vessels. Liberal terms. Apply to CAPTAIN BOBELA MOTA at Portuguese Consulate, Apollo Bunder between 12 and 4 o'clock. 4289

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER Companion of social manners and well educated in a Hindu noble family. Apply with references to Box No. 874 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in science (Chemistry and Physics) for the Sanatana Dharma School, Bhavnagar. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors, Sanatana Dharma School, Bhavnagar, with testimonials. 4256

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR having good experience in midwifery for a private medical hall here. Terms liberal. Apply with testimonials to
BRINDA BAN,
Medical Practitioner,
4252 Ludhiana.

WANTED—Matric and School Final Students for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Pattni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—FACTORY SITE at Salsette, 35 to 40 acres, close to a Railway station, and not more than 20 miles from the Fort Bombay. Facilities for good fresh water supply essential. Also small plot (2 or 3 acres) with Bungalow. Write with full particulars to Javeri and Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 4230

WANTED—A wholetime experienced TEACHER to teach children upto Matriculation in a Hindu Barrister's family, residing in the Central Provinces. Only ladies or retired Gentlemen need apply stating terms to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4269

APPLICATIONS are invited—(1) For two posts of Assistant Superintendent in Female Normal Schools in Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Residential.

(2) For the post of First Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Residential.

(3) For the post of Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 60—80.

Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications and teaching experience.

C. E. W. JONES,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
4008 Central Provinces.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR SALE or HIRE—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle" 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FOR SALE—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car, Rs. 1,700 no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1097

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 1, 2, 3. Boys Russet Kip Ammunition School Boots, wide fitting, no toe cap, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. For rough school wear they cannot be beaten. Sizes:—7 to 10, Rs. 3-4; 11 to 1, Rs. 3-12; 2 to 5, Rs. 4-4.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—69 pairs R 26, Gent's black patent Oxford Shoes, (damaged) half feather, lined, bark sole screwed. Sizes:—5, 6, 7 and 8. Sale price, Rs. 2 per pair.

THE OHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—1 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET—Near Mazagon Police Court a spacious Bangalow open all round with compound and outhouses for large family or for factory or business purposes. For terms enquire at or write to:—

BAPOOJI,
Amin Factory,
4230 Sleater Road, Grant Road.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—Two airy blocks on first floor at 11, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. For particulars apply to the OWNER. 1290

TO BE LET.—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, Office Premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS. 4255

TO BE LET—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

TO BE LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. 11) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDUL RAZAK BIN ABDUL AZIZ of Bombay Arab Inhabitant has contracted to sell unto MARIAMBAI, widow and Executrix of Haji Moosa Haji Ahmed all that piece or parcel of land or ground mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto togetherwith all the buildings and erections made thereon.

All persons having or claiming to have any claim to or interest in the said land and premises by way of sale, mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift or any otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the solicitors for the purchaser at their office at Esplanade Road, Treacher's Building within 14 days from this date failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Channa Street within the Fort in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 4.9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector, Land Revenue, under Old No. 69 New No. 5861 Old Survey Nos. 1017, 1018, 1019, and New Survey No. 8583 and assessed by the Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2547 and Street Nos. 38-40-42 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Modykhana Street on or towards the West by sweepers passage on or towards the North by the house of Nooroodin Bohra and on or towards the South by the house of Dorabji Broker and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 5th day of June 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
4781 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and its Codicil of KHANDUBHAI INDRAJI DESAI, of Jamnagar in the territories of H. H. Jamsaheb of Nawanagar Anawala Brahman Director of Public Instruction of Jamnagar (Nawanagar) State. ..... Deceased.

1. LAXAMI KUNVAR, widow of the said Khandubhai Indraji Desai, of Jamnagar Anawala Brahman, residing at Jamnagar aforesaid.
2. RATILAL MOTICHAND, of Rajkot Vania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Rajkot aforesaid.
3. NARANJI NARSI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Street, in the City of Bombay and
4. RAMKRISHNA ANANJI, of Jamnagar Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, Vakeel, residing at Jamnagar aforesaid all executors appointed by the said will. ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 22nd day of May, 1916.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
4292 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Work Stores) Chinchpogly:—

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron scrap, empty ink bottles, and dealwood cases, brass lock, tower iron bolts, iron latches or spring lock, dry paint clay abestine or paint white, copper strainer, iron plate and iron angle, R. I. caps for pressure gauge, C. I. cog wheel, C. I. glands for hydrant and sluices, paint mixed cream colour, brass cup hooks, brass casters, and buttons (screw), coupling hose gun metal, hook iron, coal tar, glass chimney for safety lamps, R. I. white canvassed, India rubber ring, saws circular, ambulances, brass glands for hydrants, etc.

At Victoria Gardens a lot of unserviceable stores consisting of galvanized and iron sheets, old iron bars and scrap, old wood posts, frames, hurricane lanterns, storage and flushing tanks, wooden posts.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of empty bottles, galvanized buckets, empty casks, carts of sorts, iron chain, clocks, time pieces, corrugated sheets, woollen cumblees, empty drums, galvanized pipe and fittings, iron ghamellals, iron hoes or pawras, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, lamps of sorts, wooden furniture, iron and wooden and steel articles, steel pipes, pumps, rent shafts tubes, cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, general brass scrap, copper scrap, canvas scrap, lead scrap, leather scrap, rope and rubber scrap, zinc scrap, wrought iron tank, empty kerosine oil tins, western patent blocks wheels for hand carts, galvarnzed wire netting, empty bags of cement, frames, gratings, gully traps, benteak scantlings, W. I. tank, junction oblique without socket, junction quadrant, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), at the Paltan Road Workshop behind the Crawford Market:—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron scrap, cast iron naves, W. I. scrap, W. I. plates and sheets, N. S. cart bodies, W. I. tyre bars, W. I. tanks, fire escape, W. I. pipe and tubes, empty casks, drums and kegs, canvas hose, I. R. lined hose and rubber pieces, leather scrap, chain, rope files and steel pieces, gun metal borings, gun metal scrap, engine counters and steam gauze, pick-axes, brass scrap, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH TARPAULIN AND ENGLISH CANVAS (WATERPROOFED).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, by order of the parties concerned:—

52 pieces English tarpaulin canvas waterproofed) of 36in. width, measuring in all 1,851/yards.

59 pieces English canvas (waterproofed) of 36in. width, measuring in all 2,098 yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the late Mr. Bomanji Cashinath's Bungalow, on account of the concerned, valuable and handsome house hold furniture by wimbridge and Roberts, glass and crockeryware, best Roberts, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, arm chairs, mahoganized Sheraton style, shaped fronced sideboard, richly made Queen Anne pattern silver show cases and book cases, velvet lined, rich English large and small carpets, fancy wall curtains, one blackwood drawing room suite, one full size billiard table, corner settees, fancy easels. Louis XVI pattern folding screens, tables and teapoys, water colours in frames, fancy music stands, writing tables, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, hat and umbrella stands, cane sofas and chairs, rich garden tubs and pots, consisting of bigomas, crotons, roses alamandas, cannas, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST. GAMDEVI ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND AT THE CORNER OF HUGHES AND BABULNATH ROADS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have received instructions to let by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, for a term of 999 years.

A valuable block of land, known as plots Nos. 87, 88 and 89, of this Estate having an area of about 4,943 square yards and frontages of over 450 feet to Hughes and Babulnath Roads. The land may be used for the erection of residences and subject to certain special conditions, offices, showrooms and carriage or motor work shops.

Particulars and conditions with plans may be had of the Land Manager, City Improvement Trust, or of the Auctioneers.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.,
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sasson J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon, and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 36432 mule spindles and has land measuring about 37,914 square yards or thereabouts. The sale will be subject to certain conditions, and the conditions, as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidators' Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers' buildings, on application being made to the liquidators, or to the Undersigned. Arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers the premises and machinery.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES, TOGETHER WITH ENGINE, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD CHINCHPOGLY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July next, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the Company together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenant buildings, standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said mills. The mill has 27,200 ring spindles and has land admeasuring 20,044 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure. The sale will be subject to certain conditions, and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the office of the said liquidators, at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort or of the Undersigned during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidators' Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treacher's Buildings, Fort. On application being made to the Liquidators or to the Undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers the premises and machinery.

THE SALE of landed property at Khetwady Main Road (Pomvala Street) advertised to take place To-day is Postponed until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly:—

A lot of cast iron scrap lying at Chinchpogly Maintenance Branch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred London by Morgan, in good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred office brougham by Silk and Sons, in good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred brougham by "Windover" thoroughly overhauled, in good order.

1 Chestnut country bred horse, aged about 9 years very hard working and steady going horse and a very light and roomy two wheeled shigram generally used at Guzrat side and a set of harness.

1 2-cylinder, 5 seated, Clayment Bayard, motor car, in good working order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW FURNITURE.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort first floor opposite the Oak Lane, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction) the very valuable Brand New Substantial and Neat polished High Class Teakwood Household and Office furniture, such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tiled topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, glass door single almirahs, panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy, low and Curzon chairs, fancy cabinets, hatstands, towel horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner-cabinets, glass screens, round top teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, dressing tables, etc., etc., the surplus property of a Cabinet Maker formerly in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

P.S.—This sale affords a nice opportunity to those having a dislike for second hand things.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will this day, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 20, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Apollo Street Post Office, very valuable and handsome household furniture comprising:—handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Japanese four-fold screen, ivory inlaid panaiels, chippendale drawing room suit, tantalus frames, plus covered rocking chair, plain and tile topped teapoys, icecream freezers, surgical instrument box, chairs, etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 11th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Jubilee Building" in Sankli Street, Byculla near Byculla Fire Brigade, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, corner cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, book cases, sofas, chairs, ice chest, chest of drawers, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Harper, Esq.

The above property will be on view 4 days, before the sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land, at Bazar Gate Street.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dayabhoi Tapidas in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th day of January, 1915, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, the following vacant piece of land viz:—

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 150 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon (since pulled down), situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, called by the name of Tulsey Cullianjiwala's House, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the house of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., on or towards the South by the public street, called Dewjee Dwarkadas Lane, and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 695, New No. 5886, Old Survey No. 162-164 and New Survey No. 8511, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 2154, Street No. 289-291-293-295 and 14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY, SITUATED AT CHINCHPOGLY DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE, and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1916.

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You insured your life not to waste money but to make a decent provision for your family.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOKLY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhmidas Pragji, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the Collector's Bill, dated 8th December, 1912, as of the Government Toka tenure situate at Chinchpokly, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,250 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1071 (13), 1071 (14). Street Nos. 31L. 31M, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New No. 14467, and New Survey No 2508, and bounded on the East by the property formerly belonging to Ishriprasad Mathuraprasad but now to Bhaoo Damji, on the West and North by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on the South by the Kala Chowky Road.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

REMEMBER

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS LEFT.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS FILM MASTERPIECE?

SPARE ONE DAY IN THE WEEK TO SEE

UNDINE

Nothing like this Picture ever shown.

The Underwater Scenes are simply lovely.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

Prices:—Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 8, 6 and 3.

Seats to be booked at

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

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TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45 p.m.

The strongest variety Bill ever seen in Bombay.

GYPSY WOOLF & GIRLS — In a Gorgeous Dancing Spectacle.
WALLINGFORD TATE, — A Versatile Humourist With a Piano.
LEON ROGEE, — Entertainer and Mimic in imitations of Musical instruments.

"ON THE BRINK" A splendid story of the Paris stage in 3 parts. Starring the famous Cinema Star MDLLE. ROBINNE.

MISS TESKA HODSON, Soubrette and Dancer.
WAR GRAND NATIONAL 1916. Run at Gatwick. Winner "Vermouth"
LEO RENE, Light Comedian.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A REVELATION IN CINEMA BILLS.

"NOBLE DEEDS."

A Romance of Love and War in three acts A French nobleman disdained a youth's plea for his daughter's hand, but when war broke out and showed the young man in the light of a hero the barriers were removed.

"THE HIGH FLIERS,"

A two-part fable. Miss HIGH LIFE lived for pleasure. Her sister, Miss PLAIN, was domestic. Both married. The former ruined her foolish husband while the latter brought happiness to her home.

"LOVE AND SAVAGE."

A man's fiancee wanted to go as a missionary among an African tribe. He induced a friend to pose as a native and break all the conventions. This cured the lady of her mad idea.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT SUNDAY!

"THE GARDEN OF LIES"

The most dramatic as well as the most artistic film ever produced. It will create a sensation in Bombay. Adapted from the famous novel by the late Justic Miles Forman, one of the greatest modern authors. The play was one of Sir George Alexander's most striking successes at the St. James's Theatre, London

Private Press View To-morrow afternoon at 4. Representatives of all newspapers and periodicals cordially invited.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company
(RIPON THEATRE)
WILL STAGE
At 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th June, 1916,
the social popular Drama
"SHARADA."
At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 10th June, 1916,
the new Pouranik Sangit Play
"SUNDOPSUND"
and
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 11th June, 1916,
the ever popular Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA.
The Company intend presenting their New Sangit Romance Punya-prabhav shortly.

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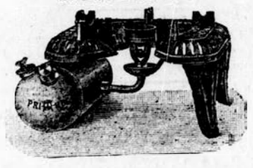

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THE MONSOON.

BURST AT COLOMBO ON SATURDAY

The Bombay agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., inform us that they received a telegram from this Company's Colombo Agents on Monday afternoon stating that the Monsoon burst at that port on Saturday night the 3rd instant.

STORMY WEATHER OFF RATNAGIRI.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received yesterday the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm possibly forming off Ratnagiri Hoist signal No. 1, distant cautionary.

THE BAY MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Bay monsoon current reached Calcutta early on Monday morning associated with shallow storm. Heavy rain fell throughout the day.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours 8 a.m. of 6th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 6th June. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.79	2.56	0.00	0.14
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	1.15	3.35	0.00	0.04
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.76	2.71	0.00	0.03
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.43	4.02	0.00	0.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th June 1916, was 29.711 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mecurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8ft.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8ft.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	6	m 3 3	24 8	6	m 7 47	17 7
		2 45a	26 10		9 2a	19 10
Wed.	7	m 3 46	24 4	7	m 8 24	18 3
		3 20a	26 5		9 46	19 6
Thur.	8	m 3 38	24 1	8	m 9 8	19 1
		3 59a	26 0		10 41a	19 9
Fri.	9	m 4 40	24 0	9	m 10 6	19 10
		4 53a	25 9		11 39a	19
Sat.	10	m 5 51	24 2	10	m 11 25	20 6
		5 40a	25 7			
Sun.	11	m 7 7	24 9	11	m 0 36	18 3
		6 41a	25 6		0 49a	20 9
Mon.	12	m 8 22	25 8	12	m 1 31	17 4
		7 44a	25 8		2 6a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 8 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 9 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 12 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon, June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; In Apogee, 4th, 3.0h. a.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 5h. 29.0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 16th, 3 h. 11-7 a.m.; In Perigee, 16th, 8-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 46-9m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SOLABA
Bombay, 5th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.523 Inc
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 ,,
Dew Point	78.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.856 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 ,,
Minimum do	79.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.WSW,ESE
Movement of Wind do. do.	117 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.80 inches
Total fall during month	2.56 ,,
Do, do, year	2.67 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.00 ,,

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BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The storm in north-east India has given heavy rain. It is now in south-east Bihar and will probably disappear to-day and allow monsoon winds to penetrate further up the Gangetic plain. The monsoon on the west coast has given heavier rain and has extended into Cutch while a storm is possibly forming off Ratnagiri.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Central India West and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab four inches; Moulmein three; Tavoy and Dhubri one and a half; Calcutta five; Burdwan three; Berhampore, Barisal, Bogra and Darjeeling two; Saugor Island and Jalpaiguri one; Dinajpur and Hazaribagh one and a half; Naya Dumka four; Gaya three quarters; Mangalore four; Calicut and Cochin three; Marmugao two; Karwar Poona, Mercara one, Ahmednagar and Bijapur three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Gangetic plain with a decreased in Deltaic Bengal and Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.19 in., of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess in the north Punjab and the east Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen in Rajputana; it is now in excess at night at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.40 in., Rajkot 0.26 in. and Indore 0.44 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpore reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.79in., Mormugao 2.32 in. and Karwar 1.08 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.60 in., Ahmednagar 0.73 in., Poona 1.10 in., Bijapur 0.77 in. and Belgaum 0.20 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given general and heavier rain in Malabar and nearly general rain in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West and a few showers in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Isolated light showers have occurred also in the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Deccan and a few showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th of June 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	101.1	79.1	32	..	0	—0.04
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (5th)	93.5	88.0	27	..	0	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.4	86.7	37	..	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi	109.1	78.1	35	..	0.06	—0.10
Lahore	109.8	87.0	51	..	0.16	0.10
Hissar	112.3	89.9	33	..	0	..
Ambala	108.7	82.1	57	0.10	0.78	0.78
Delhi	108.8	87.0	45	..	0.43	0.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.3	89.7	39	..	0	—0.02
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	107.6	88.1	34	..	0.91	0.90
Cawnpore	106.6	84.7	49	..	0.47	0.28
Allahabad	107.4	84.9	49	..	0	—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	93.0	82.2	80	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	102.0	85.6	38	..	0.75	0.75
Jalpore	108.5	87.1	37	..	0.23	0.23
Kotah	109.4	91.2	27	..	0.09	—0.21
Mount Abu	87.7	70.4	46	..	1.30	1.30
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	104.0	78.1	81	0.40	0.40	0.35
Bhuj	99.0	83.2	85	..	0	—0.18
Dwarka	87.1	83.5	84	..	0	0
Veraval	104.6	77.3	89	0.26	1.12	1.12
Rajkot	98.6	77.3	81	..	0.24	0.12
Bhavnagar Para	96.3	75.5	77	0.03	0.50	0.43
Surat	106.6	84.3	64	..	0.18	0.18
Ahmedabad	101.6	79.3	58	..	1.20	1.30
Deesa	104.2	82.0	65	..	1.43	1.42
Neemuch	99.9	74.1	80	0.44	1.14	0.80
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.5	83.3	45	..	0	—0.03
Saugor	105.1	84.2	43	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	105.1	84.2	52	..	0.09	—0.17
Khandwa	104.0	79.3	64	..	0	—0.24
Akola	102.2	79.7	62	..	0.76	0.24
Amroati	103.6	81.1	57	..	0.19	—0.47
Nagpur	103.6	81.5	64	0.19	0.21	—0.68
Chanda	97.5	82.6	64	..	0.68	0.16
Raipur	102.2	84.6	52	..	0.65	0.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	78.4	87	0.79	2.56	0.32
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.5	85	0.06	7.13	3.32
Mormugao	84.0	75.7	89	2.32	12.13	8.74
Karwar	82.7	75.8	81	1.08	10.20	3.97
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.2	73.1	81	0.60	0.90	—0.25
Ahmednagar	89.1	71.3	71	0.73	1.93	1.01
Poona	86.4	72.7	81	1.10	1.46	—0.65
Sholapur	87.8	72.9	81	..	2.06	1.04
Bijapur	84.4	70.4	87	0.77	3.24	2.37
Belgaum	77.4	68.5	94	0.20	0.45	—1.02
Aurangabad	91.3	72.0	76	..	2.18	1.54
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.4	77.3	70	..	1.69	1.48
Hyderabad	92.5	74.2	76	..	0.32	—0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.0	74.1	95	4.09	16.25	10.71
Calicut	83.2	74.9	95	2.69	10.71	5.41
Cochin	83.9	73.0	88	2.78	8.15	3.20
Colombo	86.3	74.0	86	0.37	1.58	—0.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	81.5	61	..	2.75	2.05
Bellary	92.8	76.2	71	..	0.04	—0.48
Cuddapah	99.4	80.7	54	..	0.31	—0.32
Madras	102.7	82.4	63	..	0.84	0.44
Bangalore	81.3	65.8	87	0.04	0.57	—0.44
Coimbatore	88.6	71.6	83	0.18	0.94	0.67
Trichinopoly	97.1	79.4	59	..	0.03	—0.24
Negapatam	97.3	79.8	70	..	0.65	—0.16

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MONEY AND FINANCE.

THE SILVER PROBLEM

INDIA AND MEXICO'S CONCERN.

SCARCITY OF GOLD.

DOWNING STREET'S GRIP ON BRITISH FINANCES.

Our correspondent gives an interesting resume of the financial side of London in mail week.

Though the recent slump in silver had not set in when the article was written, the white-metal problem is attractively discussed from all points of view.

The Government grip on financial and commercial England during the war period, and the demands which will have to be made on the public when peace looms in sight, are impartially commented upon.

(By our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 13.

The comparatively modest army of gentlemen who at present represent the active Stock Exchange of London have been pleased to take a favourable view of events during the past two or three weeks. With the rest of their fellow countrymen the basis of their confidence is the dogged determination of the British people to see this war through and to use King George's phrase, not "to sheath the sword" until the object for which we are fighting is reached. Compulsion is popular everywhere,—such objections as are shown being scarcely worthy of comment. The solidarity of the Allies leaves nothing to be desired and despite Ireland's trouble and the fall of Kut, the general situation is regarded as satisfactory. In addition to this the unswerving attitude of America, as an advocate of common-sense justice, has put an end to nevousness that was never really justified. The importance of America is understood in the City as it is not appreciated everywhere else. Not only is the tone she has taken on the subject of neutral rights and the claims of humanity already felt, but the financial advantages were she to join the Allies would be incalculable. To have the financial and economic power of the United States added to that of Great Britain would mean a lightening of the strain obvious to the most superficial of students. The most interesting security in Throgmorton Street at present is still the four and a half per cent. War Loan. The price is now 95 ex--dividend for the half year and holders will be able to use it as cash payment for the next War Loan that is issued.

HOW BRITAIN FOOTS THE WAR BILL.

Those who scarcely take even an academic interest in the London Money Market, must find a fascination in watching how Great Britain pays for her war. Treasury Bill sales which had fallen away showed a marked recovery during the past week. The improvement was probably due to extraordinary application from some special quarter and cannot be relied on to recur during the current week. The total amounted to twenty-seven millions. The total receipts from the sale of Government securities during the week amounted to thirty-four and a quarter millions, so that last week, at any rate, the cost of War was met without resort to ordinary revenue, a truly exceptional experience. So far as business in the stock markets is concerned, firm prices and little activity remains the rule. It is true that issues of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were a weak spot, but otherwise markets were wonderfully firm throughout.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

India looms large in our Money Market at the present time, thanks to the great interest attaching to the rise in silver. During the early days of the war an eventual rise was anticipated in the price of the white metal, but I did not expect that the question of the price rising above what may be termed "gold point" if I may barrow an exchange term, would be agitating the minds of interested parties to the extent it is at the present time. As I write silver, after a temporary reaction, has once again reached the quotation 37d. per oz. The problem of price has to be solved by England when it rises above the intrinsic value of the metal contained in the rupee and that would be represented in the ordinary way by a quotation of 43.6d. per oz. But before profit, taking on such a quotation can become possible, consideration must be given to refinery charges and freight insurance, which means that the rise necessary to make shipment profitable would have to be to about 45d. per oz. When last I wrote on the subject the crux of the problem was Mexico, thanks to the violent disorganisation of her internal politics. What would happen in all countries whose token money is silver, has already taken place in Mexico where the intrinsic value of the uncoined metal is markedly above that which has passed through the mint and so the Mexican dollar has been aptly described as worth "more dead than alive" at the present time. The phrase itself may be said to be "dead" seeing that Mexico has been denuded of her dollars.

PAUCITY OF GOLD COINAGE.

Visitors arriving from the East during the past few months have been astonished at the paucity of gold in circulation; indeed to most of us a gold coin is almost a matter of curiosity; and despite the great quantity of bank notes current, silver has largely taken the place of gold coins. Last year the British mint coined nearly eight millions of silver, an enormous quantity, which is likely to be exceeded this year. Both in France and Russia the quantity of silver coined has been very great, while in all three countries much of this has disappeared from circulation owing to people having taken to retaining the coins, especially in France, of course, since the great European demand for gold owing to the war, it is presumed that many of India's population who used to convert gold into ornaments have now to be satisfied with silver. China, too, has been hoarding the white metal owing to the revolutionary troubles in that country.

The problem is cirtainly full of interest and it remains to be seen whether anything can be done before the value of the metal reaches such a price as will make it worth while to import rupees from your country for the melting pot in London. With Mexico, the great silver producing country in its present state, it is well to see when production can be increased in other quarters. Australia may be expected to come to the rescue. During the past two years the output in the Antipodes has been exceptionally small owing to difficulties in smelting which should now be overcome. Australia therefore may be expected to aid in relieving the trouble caused by Mexico's shortage. The Canadian mines, too, are not being worked as actively as they might. So that some relief may be expected from that quarter. One thing at least seems certain about the silver market at the present time; whatever happens forces will be too strong in the long run for any groups who may attempt artificial manipulation.

In the ordinary course it looks as though sufficient relief to keep down the price during war time will be difficult. It has been suggested that the Government might call in the existing rupee currency and produce a new coin from the mint, containing a smaller quantity of silver than at present. But not only is such action almost prohibited by the huge quantity of considerably over one hundred and eighty millions in circulation; but an additional drawback is the ultimate relapse that must take place in the price. What would prove a salutary preventative to the rise of silver above 45d. per oz. would be partial demonetisation of the metal by either England, France or Russia. Therefore it certainly looks as though speculators for the rise have arrived at a stage when they must calculate carefully how many more points upwards it is worth risking.

FINANCIAL DOMINATION OF DOWNING STREET.

I hope that I shall not be accused of treading the thankless path of party politics if I mention a growing impatience on the part of the British public, of which that public itself is only half conscious. It is a question that is likely to loom large after the war and if the future conduct of his Majesty's advisers is anticipated with apprehension by certain shrewd individuals, the former have only themselves to thank. In any case it is purely a business question. When war was declared the Government fell upon the financial and commercial England with a strong hand and whatever severe criticism may be levelled at them for their conduct in other directions, few can criticise them for their actions in that direction, from the wise policy of keeping a tight hold on public company issues, to the control of the liquor traffic. But unfortunately before the trouble with Germany commenced the Cabinet of Mr. Asquith had shewn a tendency to dominate the private enterprises of British subjects, one might almost add their private lives, to an extent that has made many shrewd business men wonder how far the leash will be relaxed when once the terrible strife is over. The subject is a wide and difficult one and has been brought to my mind while thinking over the demands that will be made on financial and business England when our colonies call for more capital to develop, when Belgium and large portions of France require rebuilding, and when private development at home will require free expansion and encouragement rather than control. In 1914 we lent our colonies alone between thirty-eight and thirty-nine millions of money, figures which in themselves show the enormousness of the questions involved. At present the domination of Downing Street is more complete than the average Britain realises. Not a share can be issued without her consent, not a store but can have her goods commandeered, while the amount of labour and commerce that is directly or indirectly controlled by her would astonish those who do not know the facts. Less noticeable but more subtle than the open and direct control of the rulers of our Allies and Germany over the industries and inhabitants of their countries, the true facts are likely to come with greater force on our people after the war, if in any way abused. Tact and ability have been required in waging war on behalf of a people loyal and passionately devoted to the cause, but these are as nothing to what will be required when the hated foe is overthrown.

BURMAH CORPORATION.

It will no doubt be of interest to your readers to learn that the shares of the Burmah Corporation have been a feature of the London mining market during the past few weeks. They have advanced to fifty shillings. Official information has been limited but I am informed that the official report of the consulting engineer will soon be in the hands of share holders. The Corporation owns the Baldwin mines which have developed in a promising manner to the fourth level, the quantity of metal in the ore and the breath being outstanding feature. It is expected that the mine will be able to supply a thousand tons of ore a day by the end of the current year. Already many years' supply of ore are guaranteed and according to official estimates the profit value of the ore is £2 per ton. The capital of the Corporation is a million so that the annual profits from this source are anticipated as at least fifty per cent. of this capital.

RUBBER AS AN INVESTMENT.

A section of the London Stock Exchange that should be watched nowadays with interest is that devoted to shares in Rubber plantation companies. Five or six years ago when the boom in rubber shares was scarcely at an end there was an inclination to regard the whole business as a huge gamble and to some extent this was true. In the first place the industry, as it now exists, was in its infancy and shares were inflated by unscrupulous manipulations. Yet most of the companies that now exist are a survival of those times and in the majority of cases must be regarded as genuine industrial investments. The fact that in a large number of cases cost of production has been reduced to less than a shilling a pound shows how practical, scientific management has advanced. There has always been a tendency to class rubber shares with those of mining companies as speculative counters, an attitude that should be adopted less and less as the various properties reach maturity in growth and improve in scientific management. Prices in the rubber market are undoubtedly low as compared with mining and industrial shares that cannot claim equal reliability and prospects; some of the best yield ten to thirteen per cent at their present quotations. In future letters I shall draw attention to some of the most attractive of the shares. In the meanwhile it is to be hoped that the spread of information on the subject will lead to more free markets than at present exist in some of the better class.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 5th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	8.46+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.74+15
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 12.65+11 / Oct. 12.79+13
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July 12.53+11 / Oct. 12.59+8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, June 6

Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
June-July	7.75
May-June	7.75
Apl.-May	7.76
Mar.-Apl.	7.77
Feb.-Mar.	7.78
Jan.-Feb.	7.79
Dec.-Jan.	7.82 +5
Nov.-Dec.	7.85
Oct.-Nov.	7.89
Sept.-Oct.	7.99
Aug.-Sept.	8.09
July-Aug.	8.16
June-July	8.20
June	8.24

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
June	8.19	5
June-July	8.15	6
July-Aug.	8.11	6
Aug.-Sept.	8.04	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.94	7
Oct.-Nov.	7.86	7
Nov.-Dec.	7.82	8
Dec.-Jan.	7.79	8
Jan.-Feb.	7.76	8
Feb.-March	7.75	8
March-April	7.74	8
April-May	7.73	8
May-June	7.72	8
June-July	7.72	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.71+21
November	11.35+15
January	11.21+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 5th

M. G. Bengal Good	6.15
" " Fully Good	6.30
" " Fine	6.45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.50
" " Fine	6.80
" Broach Good	8.00
" " Fully Good	8.15
" " Fine	8.30
" Scinde Good	6.10
" " Fully Good	6.25
" " Fine	6.40

unchgd.

HOLIDAYS.

Liverpool, June 5th.

The Whitsuntide holidays have been rescinded.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	33,000
" " to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York July	12.64+3
Futures at New York October	12.76+1
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.63unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.52+5
Futures at New Orleans October	12.57+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75½
Silver Commercial Bars	66½+1¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	31½+¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Indian buying-steady.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 percent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Council Bills—Extra allotments. The sum of £ 300,000 has been released.	
Consols 2½ o/o	57½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ o/o	53½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ o/o Sterling Loan	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 o/o	69½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.10 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 5th.

3½ o/o 1925—1928	£89+¼
4½ o/o 1925—1945	£95½+1/16

THE MAILS.

London, June 5th.

The Bombay mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 5th.

WHEAT.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C. I. F. May-June nominal.	63/9
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	3,150,000
SOUTH AMERICAN	
Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. June sellers	57/3
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian April Sellers.	65
Victorian April Sellers.	67
BARLEY	
Karachi Barley June sellers	51/6
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	63
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	44/6
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nominal	70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-	/6

(Continued on page 5.)

Zam-Buk

BRINGS UNIQUE BENEFITS.

MADE from rich and rare herbal extracts, Zam-Buk supplies a healing, soothing, and antiseptic agent of hitherto unknown power. Zam-Buk does good quickly. When a dressing of this unique herbal balm is applied to any cut, bruise, sore, or diseased place, all smarting or irritation is lessened and finally banished. Then, when Zam-Buk has thoroughly purified the place and killed all poisonous disease germs, it helps Nature to grow new layers of healthy skin. Zam-Buk is

1.—PURELY HERBAL.
2.—CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.
3.—SWIFTLY HEALING.
4.—VERY SOOTHING & ANTISEPTIC.
5.—"KEEPS" PERFECTLY FOR ANY PERIOD.
6.—SO COMPACT & CONCENTRATED.
7.—MOST ECONOMICAL IN THE END.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for Eczema, Ulcers, Ringworms, Piles, Poisoned Wounds, Pimples, Rashes, Prickly Heat, Delhi Sores, Insect Bites and Stings, or for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, &c.

Obtainable of all Chemists and Druggists throughout India and the Far East. Head Indian Wholesale Depot: 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Also at Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Rangoon, &c.

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JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT

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Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism.
Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35
Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

SEE How a Young Man BECOMES A "KING."

Up in Bridgeport, Conn., there is a young American (32), by name Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is now called the Munitions King.

Mr. Dodge was in Germany when war broke out. An IDEA came into his mind, he foresaw that that was his opportunity to make a huge fortune. Quietly he returned to America and, BEFORE HE GOT A SINGLE ORDER (remember, before he got a single order), started to build new factories, completed them in 8 months at a cost of 20 million dollars or say Rs. 6,25,00,000. The Remington Arms Company is his property and will soon employ 50,000 men and women.

The "Bombay Chronicle" of May 6th, 1916, gives a fuller account, copied from the "New York Times."

MORAL.—Fortunes are made from an IDEA fondly nourished, boldly planned and skilfully executed.

Let me analyse "your market," large or small, and suggest good, practical, IDEAS which will help you go in and win BIGGER, BETTER BUSINESS and become a "KING" in your own line.

What America has done India can do.

R. V. KAIKINI,

Sales, Scout & Ads Help,
"Bigger-Better-Business."

3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

July, London sellers	73
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	69/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£124
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Big Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	2/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	resellers 21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	resellers 21/7½
Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	resellers 23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	resellers 23/7½

[By Mail.]

LONDON, May 13.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of April, 1916:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	23,289,000
Unbleached and Grey	57,075,000
Dyed and Colored	2,949,000
Printed	3,010,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	383,000
Unbleached and Grey	159,000
Total Shipments of Salt ....Tons.	7,500

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,555,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,117,000
Dyed and Colored	1,120,000
Printed	3,082,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	183,000
Unbleached and Grey	12,600

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	386,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,500,000
Dyed and Colored	57,000
Printed	132,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	1,000
Unbleached and Grey	28,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	20,178,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,146,000
Dyed and Colored	10,375,000
Printed	14,116,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	552,000
Unbleached and Grey	445,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	29,192,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,348,000
Dyed and Colored	3,714,000
Printed	7,361,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	357,000
Unbleached and Grey	8,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 6.

In sympathy with advices from Home the market opened steady with new Broach at Rs. 287½.

Rates subsequently gave Way Re. 1 but the tone of the market remained steady No business of any importance was reported.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola 254½.

F. G. Bengal 223½.

Good Broach 286½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	286	Apr. 1917
M. G. Begals	222/3	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	228	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..
M. G. Akola-Khgm	254½	..	July 1916
Do.	257	..	Sept. 1916
Do.	262	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Broach	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	305	June/July'16
M. G. Westerns	..	313	"
Compta	..	334	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	310	"

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	225	..	25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	215	..	Ready
	..	229	..	..	July
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	..	220	210	..	Ready
	..	244	230	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	246	..	..	July
	..	..	246	..	Ready
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	276	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	293	..	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	283	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Indore Ujjain(M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	254	246	..	Ready & July
Akola Kghm.	..	254	..	..	Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	..	..	25th Jan. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	254	246	..	Ready & July
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready & July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	261	253	..	Ready & July
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready & July
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	265	269	..	Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	..	282	278	..	Ready
	..	278	..	..	July
	..	..	..	287	25th April 17.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	338	Ready
	..	..	..	350	June/July
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	244	230	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	318	Ready
	..	..	..	308	June/July
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	310	Ready
	..	..	..	296	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	318	Ready
(H.G.)	..	..	..	309	June/July
	..	..	..	310	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	300	June/July
	..	..	..	330	..
	..	..	..	325	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 72 hours up till 6 p.m on 5th June 1916:—

Cotton	9,020 Bales.
Wheat	5,425 cwts.
Linseed	19,717 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,099 ,,
Ginjellyseed	181 ,,
Groundnuts	1,338 ,,
Castorseed	4,795 ,,
Rice	1,352 ,,
Myrabollams	990 ,,
Cottonseed	7 ,,
Gram	410 ,,
Joowar	2,222 ,,
Barley	3,058 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 6th—5 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	3 5 8 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	3 4 8 0	5 14 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	3 3 8 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 11 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	4 3 8 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	4 5 8 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	4 1 8 0	....
,, Black	3 6 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	6 14 0
Groundnuts	4 1 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 5 8	
LinseedSeptember.	3 7 3	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	₹
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
	to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d
	to 1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d
	July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d.
	July.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d
Frances 3 m-s. do.	194.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	154.
Do. Shanghai	214½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian Do.	25-12-0
Bombay Do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-12-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	78-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations but gradually assumed a rising tendency and closed firm.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak to-day and a further drop of about Rs. 15 was speedily recorded, but soon after the tide turned and steadily a rise of Rs. 50 was registered before close.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 472½.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 491½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,212½ to Rs. 1,227½. Madhavji from Rs. 1,407½ to Rs. 1,435. Centrals from Rs. 2,122½ to Rs. 2,137½ and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,620 to Rs. 1,635.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 253½.

Crescent improved to Rs. 125 and Indore-Malwas to Rs. 2914.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 260.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 932½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 166½, declined to Rs. 163½, but closed at Rs. 173½.

Deferred opened at Rs. 622½, dropped to Rs. 615, but again revived and closed at Rs. 660.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 70.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 155 and Rs. 156.

Alcock and Ashdowns were quoted at Rs. 482½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

3 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 93.

"A TRIP TO FORT KARNALA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to correct one or two inaccuracies that have crept in (not your fault) in the history of the Karnala Fort, you were good enough to print in your paper. The Karnala Fort was in the hands of the Guzerath Army till 1640 and not 640. So also the year in which the country surrounding the fort came under the sway of the Peshwas is 1740 and not 1840.

The Marathi inscription on the other side of the tower-door reads as "Malooji Gambhirao Thandar."—Yours, etc.,

G. D. DATAR.

Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl, Post Kalbadevi, May 31.

(Continued from column 3.)

salts, 233 bags broken earthenware, 4 casks bisulphate of soda, 121 drums bleaching powder, 6 cases cycles and parts, 925 casks China clay, 125 drums disinfectant fluid, 1 case motor cycle, 229 Hhds. ale, 10 Hhds. stout, 220 cases wine, 5 cases butter scotch, 1 case tyres, 150 cases brandy, 31 Hhds. 4 casks 1,430 cases whisky, 17 crates 50 cases earthenware, 40 cases 2 crates 39 casks tiles, 2 cases nuts, 1 drum zinc chloride, 1 case boots and shoes, 5 cases gripe water, 40 drums caustic soda, 1 case benger's food, 49 cases gin, 50 casks coal pitch, 250 casks 150 runlets coal tar, 18 cases mineral black, 7 cases 50 drums varnish, 4 cases bacon, 55 cases hams, 20 drums grease, 200 casks 80 kegs red lead, 108 cases cigarettes, 3 cases leather, 3 cases buffers, 1,163 kegs paint, 240 drums oil, 68 cases 30 drums colour, 60 barrels tallow, 100 bags sago flour, 4 cases provisions, 50 bags farina, 4 cases roller skins, 5 bales 2 cases picking bands, 210 boxes tin plates, 80 bags salt, 800 bags starch, 2,051 cases nails, 44 Nos. ash planks, 18 cases leather belting, 4 cases rubber sheets, 115 boxes 192 cases biscuits, 6 cases 1 truss leather pickers, 10 cases cotton nets, 26 cases cotton sewing thread, 26 cases cigarettes, 1 case tobacco, 10 cases umbrellas, 1 case flannel, 22 cases oilcloth, 1 case 283 packages 505 boxes soap, 2 bales twine, 11 bales carpets, 23 cases 2 truss woollen goods, 2 bales darning wool, 32 cases 2 bales cotton and woollen goods, 3 truss cotton rope, 47 bales canvas, 21 cases art silk and cotton goods, 169 cases 182 bales cotton yarn, 1,234 cases 108 bales cotton piece goods.

S. S. Bahrein from Mukalla Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—7 packages specie, 1 tin pearls, 93 bundles old copper and brass, 1 bundle hirradaccan, 14 bundles falah falah 12 bundles gugar, 1 bag rubber, 1 bag cocoanuts, 3 bundles betelnuts, 3 bales piece goods, 139 bundles 211 bags M. O. P. shells.

S. S. Qurloa from Akyab Agents, M. M. & Co.—187,802 bags rice 253 bundles cotton, 73 bags turmuric, 386 bundles 2,473 gottas coir yarn, 1,060 bags poonac, 48 bags cukkolam, 75 bags pepper, 692 bundles mats, 86 bags ginger, 1,548 pieces teak, 2 crates 20 cases jars, 198 bags coffee, 535 bundles coir fibre, 12 coils coir rope, 125 cases tea, 262 casks c. noil, 190 bags hides, 350 bundles tamarind, 1 bundle tarpaulin, 286 bundles 118 Nos. j. w. pieces, 264 bundles Japanwood, 319 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden June 1
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok May 16
Turbo	Hill	New York May 28

DEPARTURES.

June 6.

Egyptian Transport	Paine	Calcutta
Catania	Amazaga	Genoa
Agga	Fehr	Colombo
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shinkoku Maru	for	Kobe etc.
,, Quiloa	for	Calcutta etc.
,, Turbo	for	Karachi
,, *Nankia	for	China etc.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The Ellerman Lines steamer City of Nagpur which left Liverpool on the 22nd ultimo for Karachi direct, is due at the latter port about the 17th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on Monday, the 5th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden at 11-40 a.m., which port she had left on the 1st instant, with the English Mail of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 64 passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The Forbes, Forbes Campbell Company's steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Bery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Turbo:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Turbo, 2,878 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with Mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday for Aden with Mail a general cargo and 25 passengers.

S. S. Agga:—The steamer Agga, 6,882 tons, Captain W. Fehr, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

*To arrive.

Tuesday, 6th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Indo Maru		O. S. Kaisha
C. & R. Wilton Hall	Williamson	J. Mackintosh & Co
D.&E. Griqua	Crome	T. M. Co
F. Obra	Davey	M. M. & Co
M. Hejaz		T. M. & Co
N. Polperro	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Kaveri, Satranji, Bahadur, Sabarmati, Courland, Netravati — B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2. Chakrata	Hewett	M. M. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
4. Inverbervie	Redcliffe	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Erinpura		M. M & Co
7 Arratoon Apear		M.M. & Co
8 Berbera		M. M. & Co
10&11 Quiloa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Ellora		M.M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
16 Firoozi		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Cafedonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
5 Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Heliotis	Burin	W. & A. G. & Co
Turbo	Hill	W. & A. G. & Co

HIGHES DRY DOCK

City of Exeter	Rae	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahrein	Bennett	T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Galha		J. W. Muirhead
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ibrazang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Ravenshoe	Hodge	
Shiuk ku Maru	Kuchiki	N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

June 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inverbarnes (s) 153 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 131 bales wool C. Jiwan, 33 bales wool K. Rekobdas, 78 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co.

City of Exeter (s) 12 cwt. picking bands Bank of Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 1 bale woollen carpets King King & Co., 20 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 5 bales goat and sheep skins A. Cassam, 52 casks goat skins Nizamuddin & Co., 36 bales cowhides W. & A. Graham & Co., 44 bales goat and sheep skins W. & A. Graham & Co., 15 Hhds. Indian chutney F. Nowroji, 115 cwt. oilseed G. Suchidina, 100 cwt. dry ginger G. Suchidina, 30 cwt. fishmaws J. M. Rahimtoola, 12 cwt. fishmaws E. Molidina, 5 bales cowhides C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 4 bales calf skins A. Abdoola & Co., 13 packages sugar Grindlay & Co.

Berbera (s) 135 bales hemp S. Peramanand, 100 cwt. cassein C. Jiwanlal & Co., 189 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros. 1,050 cwt. turmurie D. Passoo & Co., 700 cwt. kismiss D. Passoo & Co., 250 cwt. dry ginger S. Kanji, 150 cwt. turmeric S. Kanji, 50 cwt. ephorbia pahilefera S. Kanji, 800 cwt. saltpetre M. & R. Tata & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 1 bale woollen carpets King King & Co.

Grigna (s) 172 casks goat skins H. M. Halim, 201 cwt. gum ghatia E. Nowroji & Co., 195 cwt. mustard seed E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Grigna (s) 210 casks goat skins H. M. Halim, 20 bales goat skins Cox's Shipping Agency, 13 bales sheepskins Cox's Shipping Agency, 749 casks goat skins E. N. Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Grigna (s) 164 casks goat skins H. M Halim.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 250 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 112 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Indo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Nankin (s) 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 600 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 2,200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 100 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

Indo Maru (s) 300 bales coton H. Nensey & Cot., 100 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 2½ cwt. ivory A. H. Mawji & Co.

Nankin (s) 600 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1,214 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 100 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chakrata (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha

Nankin (s) 1,800 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chakrata (s) 90 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 200 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 2½ cwt. ivory A. H. Mawji & Co.

IMPORTS.

June 6.

S. S. City of Exeter from Liverpool Agents K. Nixon & Co.—100 bags chalk, 40 casks beer, 20 drums sodium sulphide, 100 bags glauber

(Continued in column 2.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 5th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 30th of Adar, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: First Quarter, 9th June.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratoon Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Instituto Luso-Indiano Sporting Club 5th Anniversary Dance in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, in aid of the Portuguese War and Relief Fund.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spence, Offg., Commandant,

June 7.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. weather permitting.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will commence from Thursday the 8th instant.

Parades as at present arranged will be as follows:—

Fort Contingent.—Mornings, and Evenings Corps Riding School, Marine Lines, Thursday, Fridays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Evenings, Thursdays and Fridays at 6-15 p.m.

Pali Hill Contingent.—Rendezvous Mr. Annesley's Bungalow, Sunday 7 a.m. commencing from the 11th June.

Dress.—Mufti, Signalling equipment will be issued at the first parade.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lt-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 7.

165. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by B Coy. during week ending 10th June. Next for Duty C Coy.

166. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

167 Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

168. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays commencing on Monday, 12th June. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

169 Pay.—The Battalion will be paid out at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—

Wednesday, June 7th.—"G" "J"

Friday, June 9th.—"F"

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, June 6.

465. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

466. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for Class firing daily at 7-30 a.m. except Thursdays and Sundays from Monday 12th June 1916. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Headquarter office two days beforehand.

467. Clothing.—Field Service caps have now been received and may be obtained from the Stores on payment of Rs. 1-4 each.

468. Parades.—Recruits will parade at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

469. Decrease.—No. 4057 Vol. A. M. Heron "A" Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

470. Parade.—"B" Coy will parade at Headquarters at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant. Dress uniform.

471. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as under:—

No. 4390 Vol. J. L. Collins, "A" Coy.
No. 4391 Vol. K. A. Gandhi, "B" Coy.

(Sd.) A. R. Kearsey 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15

March.—Wellington	Zehl.
Overture.—Fest	Leutner
Selection.—Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Valse.—Comedie D'Amour	Colin
Serenata.—Sizillieta	Blon
Melodies from the Revue The Passing Show 1914	Finck
Intermezzo.—Burma Maid	Ancliffe.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Siam, via Moulmein, are subject to delay owing to interruptions to telegraphic communication.

REPORTED THEFT.

Bhavsar Shriram Shave Borker, residing at Kalbadevi, reports the theft of ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 1,240.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT SANDERSON.

Superintendent Sanderson of the Bombay City Police died on Tuesday at the St. George's Hospital. The deceased had been thirty-one years in the Police Force and was on leave preparatory to retirement.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND JAPAN

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per s. s. Indo Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

BODY WASHED ASHORE.

The dead body of a male, apparently a Parsi, and aged 40 years, was found lying on the sands at Chowpatti at 6 a.m. yesterday. The body was dressed in a long coat and a pair of trousers, but there were no "sudra" and "kusti" on and there was nothing which could lead to its identity. The body appeared to have been washed ashore by the tide. It was removed to the Morgue, where it has been kept in the refrigerator, pending identification.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Two attacks, unaccompanied by any deaths, from plague, eight attacks and five deaths from small-pox and three attacks and one death from cholera occurred in the city on Monday. The two plague attacks were reported from Fort (Northern) and Dhobi Talao. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 61 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 85 of 1914. Out of a total of 1508 rats caught on Monday, 29 were found to be plague stricken.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

A report has been made to the police that Luxmon Morari, a peon in the Chief Accountant's office, Government Dockyard, was sent to the General Post Office to despatch a number of money orders and was given thirteen currency notes for Rs. 100 each and four for Rs. 10 each. On arriving at the Post Office the peon handed over the money order forms to the clerk to be registered, and then took out the notes from his pocket, when he noticed that eleven notes for Rs. 100 each had been stolen from his pocket.

A CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE,

PATIENT RECOVERS AFTER DRINKING PLANTAIN JUICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A recent case of snake-bite at Serampore is of interest through its being cured by the use of plantain juice. A servant of Mr. E. Hoogewert, Principal of Government Weaving College, was bitten by a venomous snake in the foot. Mr. Hoogewert saw the patient and first put a ligature eight inches above the bitten part and then cut it with a lancet and applied permanganate of potash, making the wound bleed freely; he then extracted some juice from a plantain tree and gave the patient about a cupful to drink. After drinking the plantain juice the patient seemed to recover a little and the wound was washed. The patient was subsequently made to walk up and down. Next morning the ligature was removed and the man was declared cured.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIONS

BARODA POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, June 5.

There was a large number of applicants for the recently created Research Fellowship in the comparative study of religions at the Baroda College. The candidates selected for the fellowship are:—Mr. P. C. Sanyal, M.A. (Calcutta University), Mr. P. V. Kulkarni, B.A. (Bombay University), and Mr. Zia-ul-Hasan Alavi, B.A., in Hebrew (Allahabad University). These will form the nucleus of a Seminary for post-graduate research under the direction of Professor Alban G Widgery with the professors of Sanskrit and of Persian of the Baroda College. The arrangements for the work of research are in the hands of the Principal of the College.

A large collection of books is being made for a special library at the Seminary which will be supplemented by the religious books section of the Baroda Central Library. The object of the seminary will be to encourage scientific comparison of religions free from sectarian prejudices, with special reference as to how they stood in the past and how they are now.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

AFFILIATION OF HINGANE COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 6.

The Senate of the Indian Women's University has just finished its labours. The morning and evening sessions of the Senate on Sunday was taken up by the discussion regarding the curriculum of studies. It was decided to admit in the first year class passed matriculates of other universities and those that would pass the entrance examination to be held by the Syndicate.

An application for affiliation of their Mahila Pathashala, Hingane, was received from the Mahilashram and after due consideration the necessary permission was granted to the Mahilashram to open their college, the terms being the same as those laid down by the University of Bombay. The college course will extend to three years, there being an examination at the end of each year. In the three years' course there will be four compulsory subjects and one voluntary subject. It is expected that the college at Hingane will begin work on 20th June.

EXPORT OF STEEL GOODS PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 6.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" notifies that in exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as amended by Act 12 of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exportation from British India of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—Steel in bars, angles, rods, and in shapes of sections; steel blooms, billets and slabs; steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under 1/8 inch thick; steel girders, beams, joists and pillars; steel ingots, steel tubes of all description, steel wire. Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to (1) goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown, (2) goods shipped to any Indian port, (3) goods required for use or consumption in Native States in India, (4) goods shipped for the use or consumption during voyage.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

IMPROVED LIGHTING AT MAHIM.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presided, consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 29th May in which he stated:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 2nd October 1912, sanctioning the entering into of a contract with the Bombay Gas Company for the supply of 223 'Okay' lamps at Rs. 80 per lamp for the improvement of the lighting of the more important parts of the town, I have the honour to state that it was intended, when these lamps had been provided, to introduce gas lighting in Mahim Bazar Road from the junction of Bhandarwada Road and Portuguese Church Street to Lady Jamshedji Road by the erection of 33 ordinary gas lamps from amongst those removed from other parts of the City. As however the question of widening the Mahim Bazar Road was under consideration, the work of improving its lighting was for the time being deferred. The road is now being widened to 60 feet and its importance is increasing. The ordinary gas lamps originally proposed will therefore be scarcely suited to the altered character of the thoroughfare. The Executive Engineer accordingly proposes that 61 double mantle Bombay lamps suspended from long swan necks should be put up at Mahim Bazar Road and that 10 lamps of the same pattern should be erected at Mahim Bazar Cross Road which is also to be widened to 60 feet, in lieu of the existing 36 kerosine oil lamps and 7 ordinary gas lamps respectively. The initial cost of erecting the 71 gas lamps will be Rs. 9,940, which includes a 50 per cent. increase in the Company's rates, and that of maintenance will be Rs. 9,230 at the rate of Rs. 65 per burner per annum.

As the roads in question are increasing in importance, it is desirable that their lighting should be improved, and I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the work being entrusted to the Gas Company at a cost of Rs. 9,940 and to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with. The cost of erecting the lamps will be met from the grant of Rs. 3,50,000 provided for the scheme of widening Mahim Bazar Road and that of maintenance from the grant for Gas Lighting, A Streets and Bunders, for the current year which will be supplemented if found insufficient."

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1916.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

June 25th.	Bombay Telgue C. C.
July 2nd.	Arya Bandhu, C. C.
July 8th.	St. Xavier H. S. C. Club.
July 9th.	The Ch

OMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES

THE USER TESTIMONIES:

The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

* * *

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Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

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ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

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Leather Suit Cases, Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags, Handbags, etc., etc.

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Shop No. 1, Arcade Footpath, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 7, 1916.

THE OBJECT OF A RASH ADVENTURE.

Now that we have a fairly clear idea of the events of the naval battle which was fought on the 31st May and can sum up the results, it becomes, interesting to speculate as to the object of the German naval staff in sending out the whole of their High Seas Fleet to risk what actually happened,—an ignominious defeat. German naval policy has undergone many changes since the war began but it has until now conformed to one main feature,—that was to keep the fleet itself bottled up, and not to risk a contest with the British for the supremacy of the sea. On that point they have been consistent and decided and most people will say that they have been right. The vacillations and changes have been in reference to the mode in which the submarine campaign should be carried on. The disputes on this point have led to the resignation of more than one High Admiral in command. But curiously enough, in spite of this, and, in spite of the known disapproval of the Imperial Chancellor, the policy of the submarine campaign has undergone but little change until quite recently, when it was realised that the patience of the American Government had reached its limit. In the involved and whining note addressed by the German Government to the United States a month ago one fact became very clear; that was that Germany was not prepared to risk forcing the United States into the war on the side of the Allies for the sake of being able to keep up the methods by which the submarine campaign had been conducted, with increasing disregard of international law, for the past year. The German Government was thus forced into the abandonment of the submarine campaign and some new plan to break the blockade had to be decided upon. If we examine some of the features of the German Note to President Wilson's government we find the probable clue to the rash adventure of the German Fleet.

We have been hearing from some of the critics of the Government and Admiralty policy during the last few months a good deal of the alleged failure of the British blockade. The Northcliffe press and some of their friends in Parliament have told us that, so far from starving Germany, which is the object of the blockade, we have been feeding her, and that the British Navy has been "paralysed" by the interference of the Foreign Office with its over-punctilious regard for the rights of neutrals. The German Note to America tells a very different story. It complains that America is acquiescing in an illegal blockade which will ultimately have the effect of "forcing the victorious armies of the Central Powers" into an "ignominious capitulation." Those are the actual words of the German Note and they contain a frank admission of the point we have emphasised in these columns over and over again, that, whatever may happen to the armies the Central Powers can never win the war, because sooner or later, the strangling grip of the British Navy must force them into the concession of whatever terms the Allies may choose to dictate. It may yet be a long time before such a culmination could be reached, and nobody desires that we should have to wait so long for a decision; we look to a more speedy decision on land. But that, in the event of that decision not being achieved, victory for the Allies ultimately rests with the British Navy is undoubted. The point which we have reached, or are about to reach, is that at which the German people, who have hitherto not felt the actual pangs of the tightening of the grip, will begin to realise that the blockade is a real thing on which their very heart's blood depends. The arrival of that moment must obviously be a very critical period for the German Government. We have have always maintained that the view that Germany would never risk her fleet but would keep it in hand, as a bargaining factor for the final decision of the peace terms was a mistaken one, which could not be substantiated by any probable or possible eventualities. The German Fleet was bound to come out some day. No people will be content to be strangled to death by a hostile navy, while they have a powerful fleet of their own, in which they have been taught to place implicit reliance, bottled up in their ports. In the earlier part of the war there was no little grumbling among the German people at the inglorious part that was being played by their fleet, from whose boasted prowess so much had been expected. This discontent had been to a certain extent effectually allayed by the inglorious achievements of the submarine campaign. But it has recently been forced upon the minds of the people, and has found expression in many influential organs of opinion, that the submarine campaign has failed to achieve what was expected of it. It has not touched the British fleet, it has not weakened by an iota the British supremacy on the sea, and its attacks on British commerce have never for a moment approached the dignity of the semblance of a blockade of British commerce, which was its avowed object. And finally the attempt to force a bargain with the United States, by which Germany was to abandon her submarine methods in return for the United States forcing Great Britain to relax the blockade, completely failed.

It was obvious, therefore, that the time had come, if the morale of the German people,—to which German war makers attach so much importance,—was not to suffer a rude shock, for the German Fleet to justify its existence in the eyes of the people by whose sacrifices it had been built. Obviously then the High Seas Fleet was sent out to try its luck and bamboozle the German people, if possible, into the belief that Germany has not surrendered her claim to sail the seas and that the blockade could be broken, or at least shown to be not altogether effective. Possibly the success that attended the raids on sea-coast health resorts,—the baby-killing expeditions,—and the publication of Mr. Balfour's letter to the mayors of Lowestoft and other towns,—or the foolish deductions therefrom by the pessimists that the main fleet was to be broken up and weakened to meet the clamour of some of the inhabitants of these towns,—engendered the hope in the German Naval Staff that they might be fortunate enough to catch a section of the British fleet napping, defeat them by superior numbers and return safely to port without much hurt; or they may have hoped to be able to come out and go back without meeting the enemy at all and then boast that the sea was as free to them as to their opponents. By none of these objects, or any others that one can conceive as being in their minds, could they have hoped to achieve anything of importance so far as the real military issue is concerned. But the people had to be heartened. Confidence in the fleet had to be maintained or restored. Something had to be done to make an impression. The result has not been encouraging. A brief fight, a refusal to face the issue and a humiliating flight back to port pursued by the enemy,—that is hardly calculated to hearten the people when they learn the truth as they will do ere long. Already the process of letting them down lightly from the elation evoked by premature reports, in which the British losses were apparently loudly advertised and the German losses minimised, has begun. The Kaiser now speaks only of "a brilliant endurance of the trial of fire." As a matter of fact the fleet did not endure; it did not stay for the trial. That is a patent fact which all the cunning boasts of the Kaiser cannot conceal from the world, even if they succeed for the time in taking in the German people.

KATHIAWAR CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

The hardships which the existence of the customs line at Viramgam entails upon passengers coming from the various Kathiawar States into British territory have often been described Government have also often expressed concern at the working of the present arrangement, though no action has yet been taken. Viramgam, however, is not the only place where the operations of the Customs department produce results that are undesirable, involving much unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to the public. The inhabitants of Ranpur and of the villages in its neighbourhood, it appears, are subjected to unnecessary hardships, because the British Government are unable to make efficient arrangements with a view to preventing the transport of dutiable goods from foreign territories which are under the Kathiawar Agency into regular British territory. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh was invited by some of the municipal councillors and other inhabitants of Ranpur to visit it and ascertain after personal observation the seriousness of their grievances in reference to the Land Customs administration of Ranpur and the villages in its neighbourhood. Mr. Parekh has placed the results of his enquiries before the Government and we trust that they will engage the serious consideration of the latter with a view to immediate action. Ranpur has to depend for its supply of milk, fresh vegetables, fuel, grass and the like on the men and women of the labouring classes living outside Ranpur and in other villages, who bring their produce to the Ranpur market for sale. These people ought to have free access into the village but it seems that they have to secure passes at the customs station situated about half a mile away from the village in order to pass the customs peons and constables. Men and women are thus forced to trudge all this distance with their loads. General certificates are not issued and fresh passes are demanded every time that goods are brought to the customs station for assessment. The duties, again, are most arbitrarily assessed. Thus for head loads of fuel which would not fetch anything over an anna, three pies are charged; wheat chaff which ordinarily is not used at all, but is now used owing to scarcity by the poorer people as a cheap substitute for grass, and which cannot fetch one-fourth the price of grass, is assessed in the same way, as if it were of the best quality. Yet another hardship may be mentioned. Ranpur is situated on one side of many of the villages mentioned in Mr. Parekh's letter. No customs chowki is kept between these villages and Ranpur and thus persons carrying their produce from the villages to Ranpur have to pass by the Ranpur village to the Ranpur customs station about half a mile further on and after paying the duty, they have to return to Ranpur for the sale of their goods. An amazing example of the tyranny exercised by the subordinate customs officers may be mentioned. No person can go on foot or take a cart from one British village to another, even though these villages be a mile or two apart, with a dutiable article of the smallest value. The customs peon, writes Mr. Parekh, requires him to go to the customs station which may be several miles distant, even though it may be in the opposite direction to his destination and it is only after the pass is obtained at the customs station that the journey can be resumed. We have no space to describe the rest of the remarkable grievances under which the inhabitants of Ranpur and of neighbouring villages suffer, but a perusal of the facts disclosed by Mr. Parekh convinces us that they are very real and should be abolished. The one amazing fact that goods coming from one British village to another of the same taluka are liable to foreign customs duty, though no foreign territory intervenes, only needs to be mentioned to show what an anomalous and needlessly harassing state of affairs exists. As Mr. Parekh pertinently points out, the circumstance that some of the Kathiawar Chiefs cannot or will not agree to make such arrangements in reference to their ports as may be satisfactory to the British Government,—or *vice versa*,—cannot justify the latter in requiring British subjects to pay duties on goods produced on British soil and subjecting them to such harassment. The gravity of the grievance is enhanced by the fact that the hardship has to be borne daily in the performance of the people's ordinary avocations. We trust that Government will immediately initiate enquiries and take the steps that are necessary to remove conditions which entail unnecessary hardships on these inhabitants of British territories.

Notes of the Day

Germany's Dilemma.

The comments of the German press after the delivery of the German reply to the recent American Note are in many cases even more interesting than those which preceded it. Thus Baron von Richthofen, a well-known National Liberal Member of the Reichstag, an ex-diplomatist and son of a Foreign Secretary, in an article which is printed simultaneously in a number of papers, says:—

Just recently we have had occasion to observe what great damage has been caused to England by our submarine weapon, and how much a restriction on the employment of this weapon may hamper our conduct of the war, and therefore protract it. But, on the other hand, we have the results, scarcely to be over-estimated, which would have been likely to follow a breach with the United States. Whoever realises to any extent what it would have meant for us to have the United States joining our enemies, and how much less even than now England, our most powerful enemy, would have been inclined to make peace if she had been certain of American assistance as an ally, will appreciate the difficulty of our position.

Before the delivery of the German reply the papers did not publish such frank appreciations of the situation created by America's demands.

Prince Bulow and the Kaiser.

The recent journey of Prince Bulow to Berlin and to the Kaiser's headquarters gave rise to certain peace rumours. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", however, learns that Prince Bulow's reappearance on the scene is due to a totally different cause, which, though of a German domestic character, nevertheless, presents certain aspects interesting also to us. There is in certain very powerful quarters in Germany, and even quite near the Kaiser's *entourage*, writes the correspondent,

"a regular cabal to get Prince Bulow enthroned in the place of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. The latter's victory over Admiral von Tirpitz has caused intense bitterness in the highest bureaucracy as well as in the commercial and shipping quarters which group round Hamburg and its uncrowned king, Herr Ballin. The "alacrity" of the Imperial Chancellor in "kowtowing" to President Wilson has raised the resentment against the Chancellor to the boiling-point. These men now recall the golden days of Prince Bulow, when everybody in the world had to retreat before Germany's diplomacy (as witness the first Morocco quarrel and the Bosnian crisis), and assert that in him President Wilson would have found more than his match in the dispute over the "submarine weapon."

"Something More Than a Mere Spectator."

In this connection it is also interesting to note that an article appeared in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt", on the occasion of the ex-Chancellor's 67th birthday, in which the following passage occurs.

Had not Prince Bulow kept himself in the background to such an extent that even his precise domicile cannot always be located, he would to-day have been the recipient of many cordial demonstrations of sympathy, for in these difficult times his name is often on the lips of all men loving their fatherland, and one often hears expressions of dissatisfaction at the fact that a man who is in Germany undoubtedly the greatest authority on political Europe should after the Rome episode have completely disappeared from the circle of persons who have a decisive voice on the fortunes of the country. Is Germany, it is asked, really so rich in statesmen that she can dispense with a man like Bulow? As new grave problems arise almost daily, one involuntarily thinks that all the available forces must be made use of, so as to give them the greatest possible scope.

The journal concludes by expressing the wish that the new year of the Prince's life "may afford him once more the opportunity of being something more than a mere spectator of the great world-events."

India After the War.

A meeting of members of Parliament interested in Indian questions was held at the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon May 10, to consider the changed situation in India and suggestions for the recognition, after the war, of the growing Indian demand for a fuller measure of self-government. Sir Herbert Roberts presided, and Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta were present. It was agreed by the meeting that the distinguished loyalty of India and the support rendered to the Empire merited full recognition by the Government and the British people.

A Fallen Idol.

Mr. Lovat Fraser showers a column and a half of red hot indignation upon Lord Curzon in the "Daily Mail" of May 8. "I never thought," he writes, "to see the day when the tyrant of Bengal, as they used to call him, would stand blushing beneath the benedictions of the entire Radical Press." Lord Curzon's crime is as odd as his fate. Mr. Fraser assails his former idol because in a speech made at a meeting of the Primrose League three days earlier he poked fun at the Northcliffe newspapers, and said that he had "little doubt that if a body of Cherubim and Seraphim were brought down from Heaven and put into Downing Street, it would be pointed out in a few weeks that they were a body of incompetent noodles." But it is Lord Curon's refusal to regard the fall of Kut as a precursor of the general ruin and collapse of the Empire which has chiefly excited Mr. Fraser's ire. We refrain from a reproduction of the outburst. If internment were ever justified it would be so in the case of the writer of this article.

Arms and the Man.

An officer back from the trenches after a long experience gives a good description, to a correspondent of the "Daily News", of the qualities and manners of the different enemy regiments. "The Prussians", he said, "have a great love for bombs and trench mortars and noisy things like that; the Bavarians play nasty tricks with machine guns and start "strafing" in a most unsportsmanlike way; but the Saxon's chief amusement is to come out of his trench and get a free lesson in English." The opinion of our men from the German side, he said, he had learnt from a prisoner, who told him that they found the Scots the pleasantest to live with, as long as they were left alone. When a Scots regiment took over a trench, word was passed round to be careful not to rouse them, for experience had shown that a single bullet brought a quick tenfold retribution of any sort handy,—bullets, bombs, trench mortars, and whizz-bangs. The English, on the other hand, went about their business quite irrespective of what the Germans were doing,—never very aggressive and absolutely refusing to be easily provoked, but the Irish and Welsh never seemed to want to stop trying to stir up some sort of trouble.

Why the War Broke Out When It Did.

Mr. E. Kilburn Scott in mail week delivered a lecture on the production of nitrates from the air by electric power and it is interesting to know that in doing so he gave the three reasons why the war broke out just when it did. He said that these were,—(1) Germany's new-found ability to dispense with Chili nitrates; (2) the perfection to which Zeppelins had been brought; and (3) the gyro compass for submarines. He spoke on the production of nitrates from the air by electric power and dealt, mainly with one of the three methods of doing it,—the direct method which was elaborated in Norway and has passed to France, Italy, America and Germany, and Austria, but not to England, where the only dependence is still on the nitrates brought from Chili.

He showed the wastefulness of such a procedure, inasmuch as it necessitated the employment of so many ships at a time when the cost of transport is becoming dearer and dearer, and assigned as the cause of our backwardness the unwillingness of powerful capitalists to have their profits from Chili nitrates interfered with. He showed in detail the importance of the compounds of nitrogen in the manufacture of explosives, in agriculture, and in the production of aniline dyes, and described how economically the fixation of nitrogen might be effected in the neighbourhood of English coalfields.

A Reminiscence of '71.

A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette", compares the invaders of France in '70-1 and those of 1915-16, to the disadvantage of the latter. Here is an instance:

"No Frenchman damaged the Germans throughout the Franco-German war more than Bombonnel, the renowned panther-slayer, and still more renowned franc-tireur. Of him and his thousand followers Victor Hugo wrote: 'Had we a few score Bombonnels we should soon rid the soil of our foes.' So much did the Germans dread this indomitable little man that they set a prize of £1,000 upon his head. But, as he observed to his English friend: 'Like the cat in the fable, I had one device, and that an infallible one, to wit,—I always kept open a way of retreat.' There was, however, a spark of chivalry among the subjects of that 'respectable old drill-sergeant,' as Professor Beesly called the first William. Caught in the war, the free-lance as such would, of course, have suffered the full penalty; as a patriot he was respected. Orders had been given to the Prussian authorities when at Dijon that the house and property of the great hunter were to be respected. When peace was proclaimed and Bombonnel returned home he found that not a single object belonging to him had been touched. His much-prized collection of stuffed panthers and other four-footed trophies remained intact."

The German invaders in 1871, however, were by no means always so punctiliously chivalrous.

The Casement Trial.

Most of the accounts of the Casement trial which appeared on the first day in some of the London prapers contained a curious and important error. In setting out the charge against the prisoners the usual form of indictment in such cases was copied which charges them with committing high treason "within and without the realm of England in contempt of our sovereign lord the King and his laws etc." The fact is, as a correspondent in an English contemporary points out, that the words "within and" have been omitted from the indictment, so that Sir Roger Casement and his fellow-prisoner are being prosecuted entirely for what was done while they were in Germany. This is an extremely interesting and important limitation. The effect of it is, apparently, that the case for the Crown will rest substantially upon evidence of the discharged Irish prisoners who luckily are available to give evidence with regard to the alleged efforts of Sir Roger Casement to enrol the Irishmen in the German camps in an Irish Brigade to fight against England in the event of a German victory at sea.

PRISONERS AT KUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, June 5.

An official communication is received from the Adjutant-General, India, giving 28 names of non-commissioned officers and men from the Voluntary Artillery Battery who are made prisoners at Kut:—Sergeants Heals and Rollo; Bombardiers Baroni and Christison; and Gunners Wells, Abrahams, Archer, Ariss, Dias, Illingworth, Deethen, Ghosh, Macgowan Grant, Mitchell, Prazer, Wall, Foley, Lecky, Thompson, Loader, Pearse, Sharp, Sirt, Warson, Blazey, Dawes, Webb and Wilcox.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

GREAT SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

FRENCH SMASH FRESH ATTACKS.

The Russians have achieved great successes on the Pripet front and on the Rumanian frontier, when 15,000 prisoners were taken and a number of guns. The Turks repeatedly took the offensive with strong forces in the Erzindjan region, but without success.

Enemy attacks at night north-west of Vaux Fort were completely checked. A violent attack on Vaux Fort was held up by the garrison, despite the enemy's extensive use of liquid fire.

Sir Douglas Haig reports no material change at the Ypres salient. The enemy made a small attack, but was easily repulsed. Several minor enterprises on both sides are reported elsewhere.

On the Posina-Astico front the Austrians made fresh violent efforts in the direction of Mount. Alba and Colle Posina. Their infantry was mown down and after a desperate struggle retired in disorder.

The Kaiser has apparently been chastened by a visit to the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven as the telegrams he subsequently sent to Admirals Tirpitz and Koester are less vainglorious than hitherto.

The Admiralty has published a list of 333 officers killed in the naval battle, including all on board the Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince. Only four of the Queen Mary's officers and two of the Invincible were saved.

It appears from the survivors' reports that the enemy's losses in destroyers must have been very great, for whenever a big shell hit one, she went down like a stone. The survivors think that many German submarines were sunk by British big ships overrunning them.

An officer of the Warrior says that the Warspite was responsible for the destruction of two battle cruisers. The destroyer Onslow sank the Hindenburg.

A Zurich telegram says that German males of 16 years of age who are abroad, have been ordered to return immediately and report to the military authorities.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

15,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PRIPET AND RUMANIAN FRONTS.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 5.

The Russians have achieved great successes on the Pripet front and on the Rumanian frontier and have taken thirteen thousand prisoners.

LATER.

The communiqué says fighting began yesterday morning on the whole front from Pripet to Rumania. We gained important successes at many points. Besides thirteen thousand prisoners we took a number of guns.

Our artillery is successfully demolishing the enemy's works and infantry are then advancing and capturing positions.

The Turks repeatedly took the offensive with strong forces in the Erzindjan region but without success. Fighting continues at Revanduz. We heavily punished the Kurds.

THREE FORTIFIED LINES FORCED.

PRISONERS TOTAL 15,000.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 6.

It is reported that the Russian general Kalendine has scored a most important success in the neighbourhood of Olyka, forcing three strongly fortified Austrian lines. The Austrian prisoners now total 15,000.

REBEL BAKHTIARIS.

DISARMED BY BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The following telegram, dated the 3rd June, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

"Ahwaz, Persia May 31.—Two hundred rebel Bakhtiari tribesmen while in flight back to their own country, after being defeated by the Russians on the Turkish frontier in the neighbourhood of Kasr-i-Shirin, were intercepted by our cavalry at the crossing of the Diz river, near Dizfull.

A number were drowned while attempting to swim their horses over the river. Others were disarmed and dispersed and many were stripped naked and looted by the local tribesmen.

CAIRO CONSPIRATORS.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, June 5.

By the desire of the Sultan, Sir Archibald Murry has commuted the death sentences on Shamseldin and Heldawi to penal servitude for fife.

Shamseldin and Helbawi were found guilty of conspiring to kill the Sultan of Egypt and sentenced to be hanged.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX.

WHY IT SHOULD NOT EXTEND TO COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Commenting on the suggestion made by a shipping correspondent, that the excess-profits tax should be applied to companies registered in the Crown Colonies, the "Times" points out that some of such companies have to face severe competition from companies that are not subject to the tax.

Regarding the position of the Indo-China Navigation Company, the "Times" remarks that it would be anomalous if, owing to the transfer of the head office to China, it escaped the tax, while another company maintaining a somewhat similar service in the Far East that remained in London was called upon to pay.

A HANDSOME GIFT.

ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGE FOR INDIANS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Miss Ethel Everest of Heyer, Kent, has left £14,000 for the endowment of a college in India on lines to be appointed by Indians or for the education of Indians by Indians.

KAISER CHASTENED BY "THE DAY."

GETTING LESS VAINGLORIOUS

"TRIAL OF FIRE BRILLIANTLY ENDURED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Kaiser has apparently been chastened by a visit to the German fleet at Withelmshaven as the telegrams he subsequently sent to Admirals Tirpitz and Koester are less vainglorious than hitherto.

The Kaiser merely thanks the Admirals for their work in preparing "the war instrument which has brilliantly endured the trial of fire."

The Kaiser has bestowed the inevitable crowd of decorations, including the Order pour Merite on Scheer and Hipper and has premoted Scheer to be Admiral.

HINDENBURG SUNK BY ONSLOW.

WARSPITE DISPOSES OF TWO BATTLE CRUISERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.

The tremendous effects of modern gunnery are emphasised by an officer of the Warrior which was surrounded by enemy ships.

After describing how two salvoes crumpled up and sank the Defence and the Black Prince, he says: It was our turn next for three tripod masts were discernible on the horizon. Their first shell splintered the motorboat hoist. The second hit the starboard side. The third wrecked the dynamos and plunged the ship in darkness and made the turrets useless. The fourth put out of action the port and starboard engine rooms, killing 20 men. Five minutes later the Warrior was on fire and many of the crew were suffering from gas shells which the enemy was now using.

In half an hour we were battered hulk, awaiting the end, when the Warspite interposed. Her first shot carried off the foremast of the leading enemy battlecruiser. The next overturned two fore-turrets and in five minutes the enemy was ablaze. The second enemy battlecruiser ran but two of the Warspite's shells shot off all her funnels. The third shot gashed her stern and the fourth brought down her foremast. Two minutes later she was on fire with the Warspite still pounding her. When last seen she was a broken hulk. It is stated that the destroyer Onslow sank the Hindenburg.

A STIRRING EPISODE.

THE SHARK'S PLUCKY DASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 5.

One of the most stirring episodes in the naval battle was the destroyer Shark's plucky dash into an overwhelmingly powerful foe.

A survivor said that they saw two columns of German destroyers right ahead and the Shark went at full speed between the lines and torpedoed a couple of the enemy, one on each beam while under the hottest fire.

After ten minutes the Shark was hit by two torpedoes and sank immediately. The survivors spent five hours on a raft watching the battle.

Enemy losses in destroyers must have been very great, for whenever a big shell hit one, she went down like a stone.

German submarines were very busy, but the survivors thought that many were sunk by British big ships overrunning them.

The Germans seemed as far as possible to concentrate their fire on one ship at a time. Observers saw five of their battleships and battle-cruisers firing at one of our cruisers.

BRITISH DEATH ROLL.

333 OFFICERS KILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The Admiralty has issued a list of 333 officers killed, including all on board the Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince. Only four of the Queen Mary's officers and two of the Invincible's were saved.

A list is also published of forty-three petty-officers and men, eight of whom are wounded saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark.

None were saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad and Nestor.

There were sixty-six dead and twenty-seven wounded on the Warrior and 115 killed and 73 wounded on other ships.

FIGHTING FOR FORT VAUX.

ALL ATTACKS COMPLETELY CHECKED.

EXTENSIVE USE OF LIQUID FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 5.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Enemy attacks at night, north-west of Vaux Fort, were completely checked. All assaults between the ford and village of Damloup were also smashed.

A violent attack on Vaux Fort was held up by the garrison despite the enemy's extensive use of liquid fire.

Bombardment was very violent in the Thiaumont-Douaumont region and intermittent on the left of the Meuse.

NO INFANTRY ATTACK.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 6.

Last night's communiqué stated that bad weather had hampered the operations on the northern Verdun front and no infantry action had occurred.

Bombardment continued at Vaux and Damloup, especially at Vaux Fort where the situation was unchanged.

There was an intermittent artillery duel in the Avocourt sector on the left of the Meuse.

SITUATION AT YPRES.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says there has been no material change at Zillebeke. The night was quiet, but there was much reciprocal shelling today. The enemy made a small attack last night, but was easily repulsed.

Several minor enterprises on both sides are reported elsewhere. An enemy raid at Laboiselle following a heavy bombardment caused a few casualties before the enemy retired leaving his dead.

A second hostile raid after a mine explosion, north-east of Arras was unsuccessful. We occupied the craters.

The British entered the German trenches at five different places between Cuinchy and Fauquissart. Two parties killed forty Germans. Mining warfare was active between Hulluch and Givenchy.

GERMAN LADS OF 16 CALLED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ZURICH, June 5.

German males of 16 years of age who are abroad, have been ordered to return immediately and report to the military authorities.

NEW SECRETARY OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Bonar Law has appointed Mr. H. C. Lambert as Secretary of the Imperial Conference in succession to Sir H. W. Just who is retiring.

SEYDLITZ BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Junne 5.

The battle-cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on June 1st thirty-eight miles west of Fanoe pursued by British warships. The Seydlitz was badly damaged all over and had two great holes aft.

ARRIVAL OF FIGHTING SHIPS

REMARKABLE SCENES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the fighting ships in England, soldiers and bands spontaneously joining crowds and welcoming them.

Many of the wounded were suffering from gas poisoning.

Recruiting for the Navy has been most brisk since the battle.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

FRESH VIOLENT EFFORTS.

ITALIANS EVACUATE POSITIONS AT MONTECENGIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 5.

The communiqué says in the Lagarina Valley after an intense bombardment, the enemy made a diversional attack on the Montenegiora-Tierno front, while the real attack was made at Conizugna and was repulsed with heavy losses.

On the Posina-Astico front the enemy made fresh violent efforts in the direction of Monte Alba and Colle Posina. His infantry were mown down and after a desperate struggle retired in disorder.

On Saturday night superior forces compelled us to evacuate the positions at Montecengio and to retire to the line of the valley of the Canaglia which had previously been strengthened.

We still hold the western slopes of Montecengio. Two violent night attacks thereon were broken.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

VIEWS OF M. MAETERLINCK AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

The war has been regarded from the philosophic standpoint, both by M. Maurice Maeterlinck and by M. Clemenceau. M. Maeterlinck takes more especially the point of view of the final results of the war, while M. Clemenceau regards the coming offensive of the Allies.

M. Maeterlinck finds it impossible to forgive the first aggression and unpardonable violation of treaties. He says:

This war, despite its madness and its bloodthirsty character, would be a splendid witness to greatness, heroism, and self-sacrifice. Humanity was ready to rise above itself, and to surpass all that it had hitherto done. It has surpassed it. Peoples have been able for months—it will soon be for years—to sacrifice their rest, their security, their riches, their comfort, all that they had and loved, and even their very life to accomplish what they thought was their duty. We are in the presence of heights hitherto never reached, and if this unexampled self-renunciation had not been poisoned by the enemy at the source, if the war they are waging had been as grand, as loyal, as generous, as chivalrous as the war we are waging, one could have believed that it would have been the last, and that it would have ended, not in battle, but in awakening from nightmare to a surprise of glorious brotherhood. They refused that it should be so, and it is their treachery that future generations will find it the hardest to forgive.

GERMAN CORRUPTION.

M. Maeterlinck, in conclusion, raises the question whether it is the duty of the Allies steadfastly to continue hating the Germans, and to solve it he asks whether it is Germany's leaders who have carried away the people or the people who have carried away the leaders. He proceeds:

"It is not easy to elucidate the question, and it is less easy to excuse it. If they prove that they have been deceived and corrupted by their masters, they prove at the same time that they are less intelligent, less steadfast in justice, honour, and humanity—in a word, less civilised than those they thought they had a right to subject in the name of a superiority which their actions have discredited. On the other hand, if they do not prove that their errors, their treacheries, and their cruelties, which can no longer be denied, are only imputable to these masters, their crimes all lie on their own consciences with their whole pitiless weight. I know not how they will escape this responsibility, nor what will decide the future, that is wiser than the past, just as, according to an old Slavonic proverb, dawn is wiser than the night."

SIGNIFICANCE OF VERDUN.

M. Clemenceau regards the attack on Verdun as having absolutely failed, and describes how Verdun, which the Germans wrongly describe as "the greatest fortress in the world," has held out through the heroism of the French soldiers against the keenest attempts of the Crown Prince. He insists that France is fighting for the right to existence and free life, and argues that Verdun may prove the most striking landmark in history on the ground that it was a battle won more by the innate heroism of troops than even by the genius of leaders. While Thalamis Platæa and Thermopylæ were grand exploits, the Marne, the Yser, and Verdun have stopped the flood of barbarism in their plains.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Willingdon arrives in Bombay this evening and leaves for Poona tomorrow night.

Mr. A. L. Saunders, Commissioner of Meerut, will shortly take three months leave, and Mr. J. R. Pearson, Collector of Meerut, will officiate as Commissioner and Mr. Vivian will officiate for Mr. Pearson.

GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

SECURITY DEPOSITED.

MRS. BESANT'S LETTER OF PROTEST TO MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 6.

"New India" has published a letter which Mrs. Besant addressed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, forwarding the sum of Rs. 2,000 demanded from the press as security. In her letter Mrs. Besant points out that no warning was given her as is required, she says, according to the direction of the Government of India to Local Governments in cases where the Press Act is put into force. Mrs. Besant continuing says:—

"The only warning ever received by me was on a trivial matter of discussion on the virtues and vices of domestic servants of Madras in which the Government objected to a letter from "An Englishman" abusing Madras servants. This was inserted on November 3rd, 1914, before the order which you now cancel permitting me to keep my press without security, and I have since printed nothing more on the subject."

Mrs. Besant further says:—"I have the honour to point out that in imposing the security you have not thought it right to indicate to what you or the Local Government object in the conduct of 'New India,' hence I am deprived of the knowledge granted to the meanest criminal of the nature of his offence and thus of the opportunity of avoiding it in future. I am aware that the Press Act does not impose on you this duty and I, therefore, make no complaint, but I assert that to withhold from me the knowledge of my supposed offence so that I may again commit it in ignorance and incur further penalties is a denial of natural justice. Notwithstanding this, I deposit the security, because it is only by its forfeiture that I can discover the nature of my offence by bringing the order of the forfeiture before the High Court, thus compelling the attention of the Government of Great Britain to the nature of the Press Act, to the method in which it is administered, and to the total disregard of Government pledges and pretended legal safeguards by which it was passed through the Supreme Legislative Council. Although this will not benefit me, nor save 'New India' it may to some extent help my unfortunate colleagues of the Indian press, who never know when, at the whim of a magistrate, they may be deprived of their property and ruined in their career.—I beg to remain, your obedient servant,

ANNIE BESANT."

PUBLIC MEETING'S OF PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 6.

Under the auspices of the Tuticorin Mahajana Sabha a meeting was held on Sunday to protest against the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in demanding security from Mrs. Besant. Resolutions were passed, urging appeal to the Government of India and to the Madras Government to repeal the Press Act.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held on Monday to protest against the action taken in demanding security from "New India."

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN APPROVER AND GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

In the supplementary Barisal conspiracy case appeal now being heard at the High Court by Justices Chitty and Walmsley, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel for the appellants, in the course of his argument said that approver Girindra Mohun Das, son of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das, Collector of Calcutta, gave evidence on a promise of pardon made by Mr. O'Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, Lacca. Counsel for the appellants alleged that Girindra at the time he made the statement in Barisal, had been undergoing sentence of six and half years' imprisonment. After he gave evidence his sentence was remitted and he was sent to England. Their Lordships asked the Standing Counsel to make enquiries.

This morning the Standing Counsel informed their Lordships that he had received a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal in that connection. In his letter the Chief Secretary said that there was absolutely no question of releasing Girindra in consideration of his giving evidence in the Barisal conspiracy case. Girindra was undergoing a sentence of six and a half years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of Dacca in connection with a dacoity case, and a case under the Arms act. After he had given evidence in the Barisal case the Government realised that this young man's life would be eminently in peril if he was kept in jail, and his father having agreed to bear all expenses, Government sent him to England at the first opportunity.

A promise of release or remission of sentence was wholly without any foundation. Girindra had served about two and half years out of his total sentence of six and a half years. He was released at the instance of the local Government and this question was first discussed in July 1915, it emanating from a Member of Council is charge of the Political Department.

The hearing of the appeal is proceeding.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

TRANSFER TO BE APPLIED FOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis of the value of Rs. 1,200 each.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for the accused.

The complainant went into the witness box for further cross-examination.

The Magistrate read out his notes with regard to what the complainant had said about filing his information. He said there was nothing in his notes about the complainant's alleged statement that he had waited for five or six days for Mr. Khairaz's turn to receive applications.

Mr. Velinker said he had a personal recollection of the statement and he had got a note taken at the time by Mr. Kotwal.

Mr. Kotwal's notes were handed up to the Magistrate, who after reading them, said he did not recollect such a statement having been made by the complainant.

Mr. Velinker said the matter might be allowed to rest here.

The Magistrate said "it was a most despicable suggestion for the defence to make against the Court that the Magistrate would be partial to the complainant as he had waited for four or five days for the Magistrate's turn to receive applications."

Mr. Velinker said the statement about waiting for four or five days was made by the complainant in answer to questions put by the Court and not whilst being questioned by him (Mr. Velinker). In justice to the defence the Magistrate ought not to say that it was a most despicable suggestion on the part of the defence.

The Magistrate said he did not suggest that Mr. Velinker, or Mr. Rustomji or Mr. Kotwal had made the despicable innuendo. What he said was that it was despicable on the part of the person, who instructed them, to make such a suggestion.

Mr. Velinker said he was quite prepared to tender evidence on the point that the statement in question had been made by the complainant. He had Mr. Kotwal's notes on the point.

The Magistrate said the innuendo was that he was partial to the complainant and what he said was that such innuendo was despicable.

Mr. Velinker said it could not be alleged that the complainant was then under the accused's thumb. The accused was not responsible for what the complainant said. Counsel thought the Magistrate should acquit the defence of making such an innuendo.

The Magistrate said that if Mr. Velinker gave him an assurance that no such suggestion or innuendo was intended to be made against the impartiality of the Court, he had nothing to say and the incident might be considered to have closed.

Mr. Velinker said he made no suggestion against the impartiality of the Bench. He asked the Court to take evidence on the point whether the statement about the filing of the information had been made by the complainant or not, because on that would depend whether he should proceed with the cross-examination of the complainant or take other action, that was to say, to apply for a transfer of the case.

The Magistrate said he had already said he was absolutely indifferent whether he tried the case or not and he would say it again. If Mr. Davar joined in the application he was prepared to send it to the Sessions.

Mr. Velinker said nothing was farther from his mind than casting an aspersion against the Bench. At the same time he would most emphatically say that the complainant made the statement in answer to a question put by the Court.

The Magistrate said that if Mr. Velinker said so, he accepted his word as Counsel.

Mr. Velinker said that under those circumstances he hoped the Court would declare that it would rather not go on with the trial.

Mr. Davar said the Court should do nothing of the kind. He had got in his hand Mr. Navalkar's notes of the complainant's evidence. It was word for word the same as those of the Magistrate's.

Mr. Velinker said he was prepared to take oath on the point and put Mr. Kotwal in the box. He asked the Court to come to a conclusion after hearing their evidence.

The Magistrate said the cross-examination of the complainant should be proceeded with. If Mr. Velinker wanted a transfer he might apply for an adjournment, or if Mr. Davar joined in the application he was prepared to commit the case to the Sessions.

Mr. Davar said he did not join in the application.

Mr. Velinker then applied for a fortnight's adjournment to enable him to apply for a transfer of the case. He also asked that Mr. Kotwal be examined in regard to the complainant's statement.

The Magistrate granted an eight days' adjournment of the case and refused the application to examine Mr. Kotwal.

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SAMSON CASE.

HAND-WRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, the case again came up for hearing in which C. M. Correa, secretary to the Improvement Trust, charged D. J. Samson, assistant land manager of the Trust, with taking bribes as a public servant.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, an expert in handwriting, in the course of his evidence, on behalf of the defence, stated:—

I had inspection of all the dalwalas' books that have been put in as exhibits in this case, in the presence of the sub-inspector, Mr. Barodia. I had not seen these books before.

I have seen the cash-book and khatavahi (ledger) of the dalwala Devraj Khimji. I have compared the appearances of these two books. The rojmehel (cash-book) of this witness looks fresher and less used than his khatavahi (ledger). In the ordinary course of things I would expect rojemehel (cash-book) to be more used and hence more soiled than the khatavahi (ledger). I have also looked at the edges of both these books, and I say that the edges of the khatavahi (ledger) are more loose and more soiled than the edges of the rojemehel (cash-book). I would not expect to find that in the ordinary course of things. I have also looked at the pages containing entries from 8th July 1913 to 22nd July 1913, of which the entry put in as an exhibit is one. Looking at these pages, I find that they seem to have been written with the same ink and with the same pen. Turning over the pages in the rojemehel (cash-book) of this witness I find that all the pages in this book except the last few pages appear to me to be remarkably clean.

I now see the rojemehel (cash-book) of the second dalwala, Shamji Keshavji. I find in the entry that has been put in, something written over the original entry. I cannot say what the original word in that entry must be, but I am sure that the original word underneath the present word "Bharana" could not be the word "lanch" (bribe). I am absolutely certain about it. The word "sahebne" in the second line of the entry does not seem to have been written at the time the words "Vadana Bharana" were written in that entry, because the size of the letters "sahebne" is larger than the size of the letters in "Vadana Bharana."

The second line in the entry appears crammed in and there is not the horizontal line above it which is usually in the writing. Again, in the same entry the word "Bhadana" occurs twice. In one place it is spelt with a "ra" and in the other place it is spelt with a "da." So the same man would not write the first word "Bharana" and the second word "Bhadana." Again the word "Trustkhata" in this entry does not appear to have been written at the same time. For all these reasons my opinion is that the second line in this entry is a clear interpolation.

I now see the rojemehel (cash-book) of the third witness, Dharsi Ragavji. I had inspection of this book this afternoon and I have turned over every page of this book from the first to the last and I have discovered in this book a number of debit entries in which the word "Haste" appears without the name of the person to whom the moneys are paid. I show to the Court twelve debit entries from this book, in which the name of the receiver of the moneys has not been put in after the letter "ha" the short form of "Haste." From the existence of these different entries in this book, I am of opinion that the word "sahebne" in the entry put in as an exhibit is written subsequently. The writer of the entry is the same, but the ink is different. I now see the diary of the deceased dalwala, Ratansi Lalji. I see the entry in this diary "Vadani lanch" (bribe for the wada). In my long experience as a pleader and an expert, I have not come across the word "lanch" (bribe) written in any book of account of any merchant. I have examined the word "lanch" (bribe) in this book with a magnifying glass, and I find a tremor in the letter "ch" and "ni" in the words "Wadani lanch." No such tremor is observable in the words "Nava Wada" that precede these words. The inference is that somebody has imitated the handwriting of the deceased Ratansi and added the letters "Ni lanch" after the original words "Nawa Wada." The imitation is good.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The market did not present any special feature of interest although there was a little more doing both in coal shares and in jute mill shares, the prices of the latter being fairly well maintained. The first tea sale of the season took place to-day and is reported to have ruled irregular with prices realised falling short of estimates. Tea shares did not attract any attention. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24/4, Borrea 7/12, Equitable ord 41 to 41/6, Khas Jherriah 77/12 78, Teetulmuri 12/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 360, Clive ord 119, Empire ord 34/10, Fort William ord 126, Gourepore ord 530, Howrah ord 222, 223, Howrah prefs 107, Kelvin prefs 121, Khardah prefs 104, 105, Northbrook ord 30/2 to 30/6, Reliance ord 199, 200.

Tea:—Dejoo Valley 10/12.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 279, 280, Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 103, Champaran Sugar 127, Howrah Oil 28/4, 28/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 80 to 80/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/8 to 80/10

HOUSING PROBLEM.

NEED FOR STATE AID.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Mr. S. S. Talmaki delivered a lecture yesterday on "State Aid for Housing."

The lecturer in dealing with the housing problem pointed out that it required a twofold solution:—Improvement in the existing housing conditions and building of new houses in such number as to ensure a sufficient supply and in such manner as to avoid the old mistake, namely, the disregard of proper standard of light, air and sanitation, in the construction and arrangement of dwelling places. In this there was considerable need for aid. An increased supply of houses was required not only for facilitating remedial measures and preventing overcrowding with its attendant evils but also to bring down house rent, at least to check its upwards tendency, which took away a big slice of the income of the middle and lower classes so leaving them a very small margin even for the ordinary necessaries, let alone the higher amenities of life. A constant supply, therefore, of new and healthy houses was a matter of prime importance for a satisfactory solution of the housing problem.

Summarily, the present position was that the rise in the cost of labour and materials had rendered the construction of dwellings a costly affair, the small investor was driven out of the field, and house building had become the monopoly of the capitalist who was unwilling to bring the supply of houses on a level with the demand. The rise in the price of land had also produced a similar effect and brought about a sweating of the land rendering free access of light and air into dwellings almost impossible; interest on capital was also an important factor to be reckoned with as the effect of the high cost of land, labour and materials could be minimised only by access to capital at as cheap a rate as possible; and the municipal taxes on houses pressed most heavily on the new building enterprise and enabled insanitary structures to compete with sanitary buildings to the disadvantage of the latter.

WHAT IS DONE IN ENGLAND

The lecturer then referred to the work done in England regarding this important problem. Among the other Acts there intended to give encouragement to housing were, the Improvement of Land Act under which a landowner desiring to develop his land could obtain loans on the security of his property from certain incorporated land improvement companies for the purpose of building cottages; the Settled Land Act under which capital monies arising under the Acts might be applied for erecting cottages for labourers; and the Building Societies Act for giving special facilities and privileges to building societies registered under them. Further, many employers of labour had set an excellent example of housing their workpeople. In spite of all this the general opinion was that much remained yet to be done and the Local Government Board in its annual report for 1913-1914 stated that "whilst the figures given showed a considerable advance on previous years, the reports of medical officers of health still show that in many districts the provision of houses is insufficient or is not proceeding at a sufficiently rapid rate, and that the lack of good houses is hindering the local authorities in the matter of dealing with those which are unsatisfactory. Looking to these reports we are bound to admit that the progress in the provision of new houses has not been so great as we could have wished." Surely, these words deserved to be pondered over by those countries which could not lay any work in this direction to their credit.

"PLACES AUX DAMES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It often happens that when tramcars are crowded, people have to stand up in the standing accommodation provided in the cars. And ladies have to keep standing as well as gentlemen. I have often observed to my great pleasure, that gentlemen occupying seats, rise up and offer their seats to ladies. But this courtesy is mostly shown by Europeans and Parsees in most cases to ladies of their own communities. There are, however, honourable exceptions in which such considerations are shown to and by people of other communities also, but the observance is not so general as it ought to be.

Now how ungallant it looks for a man to remain sitting when a lady is standing. Ladies have always commanded respect and consideration in this country in the past. They should be given all convenience by men, because they are weak and tender. They are treated in this manner throughout the civilised world and it is only right that they should be treated accordingly in India and especially in Bombay,—one of India's foremost towns.

I therefore appeal to all tramway passengers to observe this little point of courtesy, asthough at times to their discomfort, that whenever the car is crowded and a lady is found standing, she should be given a seat, without regard to her community. As in most other things a beginning should be made and it will be followed. If a few men, who have often to travel in tramcars, make up their minds to set this example, I am sure it will be followed and a happy state of things, full of gallantry and courtesy, will result much to the credit and advancement of Bombay Society.—Yours, etc.

B. D. GUPTA.

3rd Bhoiwara, Bhuleswar,
Bombay, June 1st, 1916.

RIGHT TO SUE SECRETARY OF STATE.

BURMA CHAMBER'S MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 6.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have to-day forwarded to the Secretary of State for India a memorial on their grievances regarding the introduction, without notice to the public in India, of certain provisions in the Bill now before Parliament to supplement the India Consolidation Act 1915.

With regard to the clause conferring on the Indian Legislative Council power, with retrospective effect,—to pass laws in violation of the right of the subject in India to seek redress in a court of law against acts of Government infringing his personal or property right, the memorial says:—

It has been suggested that this clause is necessary in order that certain doubts may be cleared up as to the validity of various provisions in different Acts in India prohibiting suits being filed against the Secretary of State. It would appear it has taken the Government of India from the date of judgment in Moment's case (10th December, 1912) until May, 1916, to discover that the decision of the Privy Council placed the Government in any difficulty with regard to this. The memorialists desire to state that Acts in which such provisions are to be found, were passed at a time when the views of the non-official community in India, Indian and English, were not taken so much into account as in more recent times, and when the proceedings of the Government of India and the local legislatures were not subjected to such careful scrutiny as at present. It was not until the Moment Case came before Courts, and until various circumstances were brought to the notice of the public clearly demonstrating that the legislature had deprived people of the recourse to civil courts, that the objectionable character of the legislation on the question was realised. The memorialists also call attention to the fact that until the Government of India Act of 1858 was passed copies of all Acts and regulations passed both by the Governor-General in Council and by the local Governments had to be transmitted to England and laid before both the Houses of Parliament. Section 51, of 3 and 4 William IV, 1833, Cap 85, makes this clear that this provision of law which has now been abrogated, enabled Parliament to exercise effective check over such confiscatory and oppressive measures as are included in Burma Acts to which the memorialists refer to in this petition. The memorialists desire to call attention to the fact that long before the decision of the Privy Council in the Moment case, representations were made to the Government of Burma protesting against certain provisions in various Acts whose validity depends on the passing of the present bill before Parliament. The memorial then deals with the question which was the subject matter in the Moment case and says that the examination of certain sections of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act will indicate the trouble, expense and injustice which may be caused to any landholder by a revenue officer whose discretion is not commensurate with his power. The memorialists desire it to be understood that the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act is not the only Act applicable in Burma in which the legislature has attempted to oust the jurisdiction of civil courts, and to leave the aggrieved party to seek redress from the very person who has assailed his rights, or from such persons and superior officers. Although the decision in the Moment case probably does not affect legislation in India in regard to income-tax, the memorialists point out that whereas in England if a person is assessed to income-tax on wrong principle an appeal lies to the High Court. In India, such person must appeal from the Assessor of income-tax to the Collector of income-tax or Commissioner of income-tax, all officers earnestly striving to procure as much as they can for the Government.

CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION IN WAR TIME.

The memorial then protests against the introduction, at the present time, of a measure such as this, the result of which will be to validate unconstitutional provisions in Acts of local legislatures, the soundness of which has always been questioned, and the illegality of which has been declared as long ago as 1912 by their Lordships of the Privy Council. This legislation of a highly controversial character which has aroused strong feelings, not only in the province of Burma, but in all other provinces of India, has been introduced without any notice to the people of India, in war time when all legislative assemblies throughout the Empire have agreed to avoid all controversy. The memorialists also desire to point out it has been introduced in a Bill to amend the Consolidation Act of 1915, although it establishes a novel principle in imperial legislation, at any rate in imperial legislation governing India and is depriving a subject in India of his rights under Section 65 of Government of India Act 1858. It will be clear from the shorthand report of arguments in the Moment case that their Lordships of the Privy Council were more than surprised to find that such an Act depriving a subject of all rights to redress from a court of justice, could find its place on the Statute Book. The memorialists in conclusion desire emphatically to state that their opposition to the Bill now before Parliament is shared by a large number of Indian and Burman communities. The memorialists pray the words "for (d) in case of any law because it bars the right to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or class of cases" be omitted from the Bill now before Parliament.

There will be a conference of Commissioners at Naini Tal is September.

LATE MR. H. F. E. BELL.

MRS. BELL'S EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND DEVOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Regarding the circumstances of the death of Mr. H. F. E. Bell, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, whose death was reported a few days ago a Nagpur correspondent writes:—

Mr. and Mrs. Bell were shooting in the ordinary way near Kotah on a "machan." When the tiger approached Mr. Bell fired and the beast at once jumped upon them. Mr. Bell immediately fired and wounded the beast which then fled. Mr. Bell, against the advice of his wife and the shikaris, insisted upon chasing the beast and as soon as he descended from the "machan" he ran after it as fast as he could. Mrs. Bell alone followed her husband, the others running away. It so happened that the beast was lying hidden in a bush a little distance off. As soon as Mr. Bell had rounded the bush, the tiger sprang upon him and mauled him terribly. It tore open his intestines and scratched the chest. It also crunched the hip bones to powder and as Mrs. Bell rounded the bush she found it sucking the blood from her husband's hips. Up to this point there had not been a sound either from Mr. Bell or the tiger and so Mrs. Bell was totally unprepared for the terrible sight which met her eyes as she turned the corner. She pluckily fired her last remaining cartridge at the tiger, but the shot had no effect. Then with the greatest heroism she tackled the tiger with only a flimsy sporting rifle in her hand. Regardless of her own safety she clubbed the brute again and again with the butt-end of her rifle and even kicked it with her feet before it would leave its prey. At last, however, the beast got frightened and ran away. She then proceeded to render first aid to her husband replacing the intestines and bandaging the stomach and other wounded parts with strips of her handkerchief. Having done this she procured aid and then carried her husband in her lap, as if he had been a little child, for full 18 miles to the nearest railway station and then wired for medical aid and assistance. It was, however, all of no avail, for, as we all know to our sorrow, Mr. Bell succumbed to his injuries.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. N. Taylor, East Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. B. Kerr, Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Major F. H. Chaplin, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. C. Bacon, Cheshires.
Captain L. R. Hill, Artillery.
Lieut. H. V. Adams, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. G. Robson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. J. Barry, Artillery.
Lieut. G. F. Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. F. W. Lawe, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. N. Stansfield, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. R. Tattersall, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. K. Elphinstone, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Gibson, Londons.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Goddard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Jones, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Logan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Magee, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Rendell, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Winton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Taylor, Welsh Regiment.

LONDON, June 3.

KILLED.

Lieut. K. D. East, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. M. Johnston, Medicals.
Lieut. G. Spring-Rice, Border Regiment.

DIED.

Brigadier-General H. B. Kirk, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. H. N. Hartnell, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Major A. T. Davies, Shropshire L. I.
Captain L. Boyd, Black Watch.
Captain C. T. Edward, Artillery.
Captain C. Mackay, Leinsters.
Captain H. E. Martin, Middlesex.
Lieut. G. Asquith, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. P. E. Legggett, Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Bell, Duke of Cornwalls L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Evans, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Ramsay, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. H. K. Foster, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Joliffe, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Martinson, Essex.
Second-Lieut. H. Prime, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. B. F. Sawbridge, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Stewart, Scottish Rifles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 6.

The following names of British officers appear in the 111th casualty list of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut. G. S. Engineer, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Major H. W. Ashburner, I.A.

SIR JOHN WOODROFFE ON INDIAN STUDENTS.

"LET THEIRS BE A TRULY INDIAN PART."

The Hon. Justice Sir John Woodroffe presided on Saturday at the sixth anniversary meeting of the Calcutta Friends' Sunrise Literary Club, held in the Bharat Sangit Samaj and made an interesting speech:—

He thanked them for the honour they had done him and said he had had not hitherto generally presided at meetings as he had other work to do. This was doubtless social service, but one could not render it in all kinds. However, the solicitation of a friend and interest in the students had brought him there that day, the more readily that the students had lately been severely spoken of. He felt more happy when in the company of students than in most places, for youth with its balabuddhi, to which their Sanskrit address referred, was both sincere and hopeful—two qualities which a large number of people lost as they grew up through their ambitions and disillusions. Only a week ago an Indian friend (perhaps under the influence of the abnormal heat) had said to him: "This is a dead country," to which he replied. "Only those who are dead believe themselves to be so" and asked: "Is the Indian student dead?" His friend had to admit that his hopes were there. But he (Sir John Woodroffe) said his confidence was there. The students had been much criticised of late, but if he judged them right they would not be depressed over it. For himself he was not alarmed at their condition. Nothing in the world was perfect nor wholly worthless as the Sanskrit proverb ran. Every good quality carries with it the liability to certain defects. The broad way of looking at matters was to see whether the qualities outweighed the defects.

COMMENCEMENT OF A FUTURE OF GREAT WORTH.

The students had faults (who has not?), but these were connected with certain qualities of energy and self-respect which they had acquired and which are in themselves praiseworthy. Of course all wished the defects away, but speaking for himself he would rather they had these faults than that they should be torpid, servile and lacking in self-respect. For himself he saw in the students the commencement of a future of great worth. He was glad to hear that the students had got up the Club themselves. This showed activity and independence, and that it was not merely one of those ponds which well-meaning persons had made in order that they might more easily angle for the young idea. They should, however, have a definite notion of what they intended to do. This and other Indian clubs should be centres of Indian life and thought and generators of Indian power. The world was a manifestation of divine power (Shakti) and each man was himself a centre of it being a fragment (Angsha) of that great Power. They must be true to the lines on which by the divine imagining (Kalpana) they had been laid. That is they must also, like human artists do, work to type.

"BE INDIAN."

This meant they must not imitate any foreign people, but be Indian, and shape themselves as such by the study of the literature, art, philosophy and religion of their ancestors. As they knew they owed a debt to the Pitris, who would not give their aid if ignored. Each must be true to himself and his type. But as they asked respect for themselves they must give it to others who might rightly incite them to develop new qualities in themselves in forms conformable to their own type and nature. But this was a different thing to putting on second-hand clothes borrowed from the shop of servile imitation. He had recently read a prospectus of studies for an Indian school in which there was not a single item which showed that the boys were Indian. By all means let them learn about and be helped by the example of other countries, but do not forget their own. If they took what others could give, let them assimilate it so that it became not others but their own. In this way the fire of the Indian spirit would burn, and the more intensely by the fuel it fed on. There would then be an Indian Homa fed with what was of worth gathered elsewhere. Each should thus realise himself as a centre of Power and firmly will their own good and that of their country. What India wanted at present was a religion of Power. The other side of the Spirit she knew better than any. By power he did not mean merely physical force. He was glad to say that every day such advice as he had to give became less necessary. Much progress had been made towards self-realization during the quarter of a century in which it had been his privilege to live in this sacred country. He was always endeavouring to read the future of it, and nowhere could it be with more certainty read than in the minds and bodies of the Indian student. In the world-play let theirs be a truly Indian part. He concluded with the Sanskrit Mantra said by teacher and disciple before study of the Vedas which he said was a fit prayer for all students and moreover their very own: "May God protect us both. May He grant to us both aid. May we two work with all our strength. May our study be with understanding. May there be no dissension between us."

The death is reported of Bahi Ram Singh Sardar Bahadur, retired principal of the Mayo School of Arts. The deceased while a teacher in the Mayo School, attracted the attention of Mr J. L. Kipling, father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was then its principal, and was on his recommendation sent to decorate the Indian Durbar Hall in Osborne Palace for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in which work he attained distinction.

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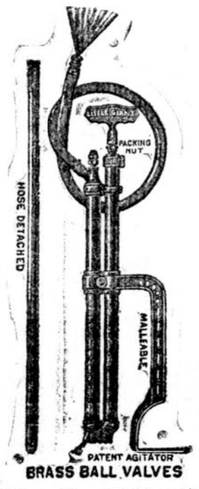

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SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

AN APPRECIATION.

The following appreciation of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta appears in the "Students' Brotherhood Quarterly":—

It is indeed unfortunate for this land of ours with which our destinies are so closely associated, and for the cause of the political progress of its heterogeneous population, that wit' in the course of a few months we should be mourning the irreparable loss of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The memory of the valiant hero, who devoted all his life and energy to the country with the zeal and earnestness of a devotee, and who passed away but a few months ago at Poona in the midst of life, has scarcely faded when we are called to confront a misfortune as serious in the death of one equally great, equally ardent, equally devoted to the land of his birth. Many were the institutions with which Sir Pherozeshah was associated during a period stretching over three or four decades. If local self-government in this city and in this presidency affords a model for other cities and presidencies, it is to Sir Pherozeshah that is due the credit of having fostered its growth and development, by his continuous association in the work of the Bombay Municipality and by his work in the local legislative council. For years he devoted himself to civic duties, leading the corporation by his wise counsel, by his telling eloquence, by that tact and resourcefulness which often indeed did save the Municipality from reckless extravagance and from liabilities which the desire to please or the officiousness of over-zealous corporators might have thrown upon an all-too-unsuspecting body. Now that he is gone, his colleagues in the Council Hall of the Corporation will long feel the need of his judgment, his insight, his prevision, his ready resourcefulness in all emergencies. And not the Municipal Hall alone will miss him; his presence will be equally missed in the Senate Hall, where from almost the beginning of the inception of university education he loyally gave back to the University whatever he had received from it, where he represented the interests of that culture which he had himself imbibed, and where he valiantly fought against all attempts at narrowing or emasculation, whether they came in the name of reform or masqueraded under the guise of specialisation.

HIS COSMOPOLITAN TEMPERAMENT.

But the aspect of Sir Pherozeshah's activities and life-work that appeals most to us is his cosmopolitan temperament, his broad-minded sympathies with that national movement which is being initiated in the land and developing slowly but inevitably with the demand for a share in the government of the country, for an ever-increasing association in the work of administration, for the enjoyment of those constitutional privileges which are the birthright of every Englishman, and which we aspire to inherit as the citizens of that Empire which attracts the attention of the civilised world as the most remarkable phenomenon of political history in our own times. Sir Pherozeshah was born and bred a Parsi; and his community is proud of him as it has never been proud of any other of its members; but, like Mr. Gokhale he identified himself with his country; he never allowed his communal interest to come in the way of those larger Indian interests and of those political movements which he helped materially to organise and strengthen. On the Congress platform, in the Municipal Hall, in the Legislative Council, in the Senate, he was an Indian voicing the aspirations of Indians, upholding their privileges, advocating their cause in matters social, educational, political, and economic. Not infrequently, but not the less unjustly, did his co-religionists accuse him of having neglected to interest himself in matters of communal welfare. Their forgetful memories did not enable them to realise and appreciate the solid and splendid services of the great statesman to his co-religionists; they could hardly rise to the point of view from which Sir Pherozeshah while giving his sterling services to the Parsis in communal maters, could forget that he was a Parsi when he threw himself into the larger arena of politics with all the ardour, the gallantry, the enthusiasm, and chivalry of a knight of the middle ages. In this larger field of politics he worked for more than four decades, with no thought for reward or distinction, with no desire to flatter the high or to appeal to the passions of the low, with a cheerful optimism that won out of the sheer strength which such optimism inspires, with a spirit of soberness and moderation that rallied round him even those who differed from him in opinions, with that genius and insight which mark the true leader and statesman. In the latter days of his life his friends and followers may have chafed under a restraint which was sometimes felt as an obstruction; old age may have brought with it an opinionative temperament which brooked no opposition; habituation to implicit compliance with his views may have superinduced a fondness for domination; but friends and foes alike will mourn the passing away of a sincere and upright Indian loyal to his country, who served it faithfully out of the abundance of a grateful heart throughout his life.

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Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius, trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.—*"The Bombay Chronicle."*

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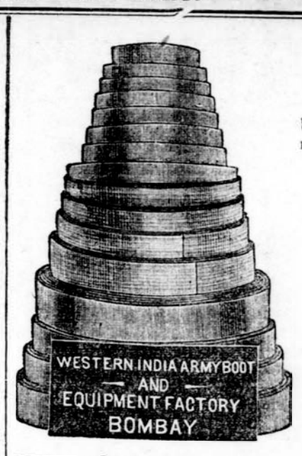

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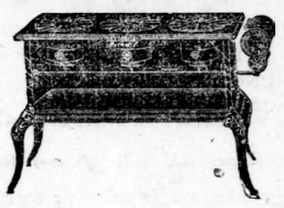

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